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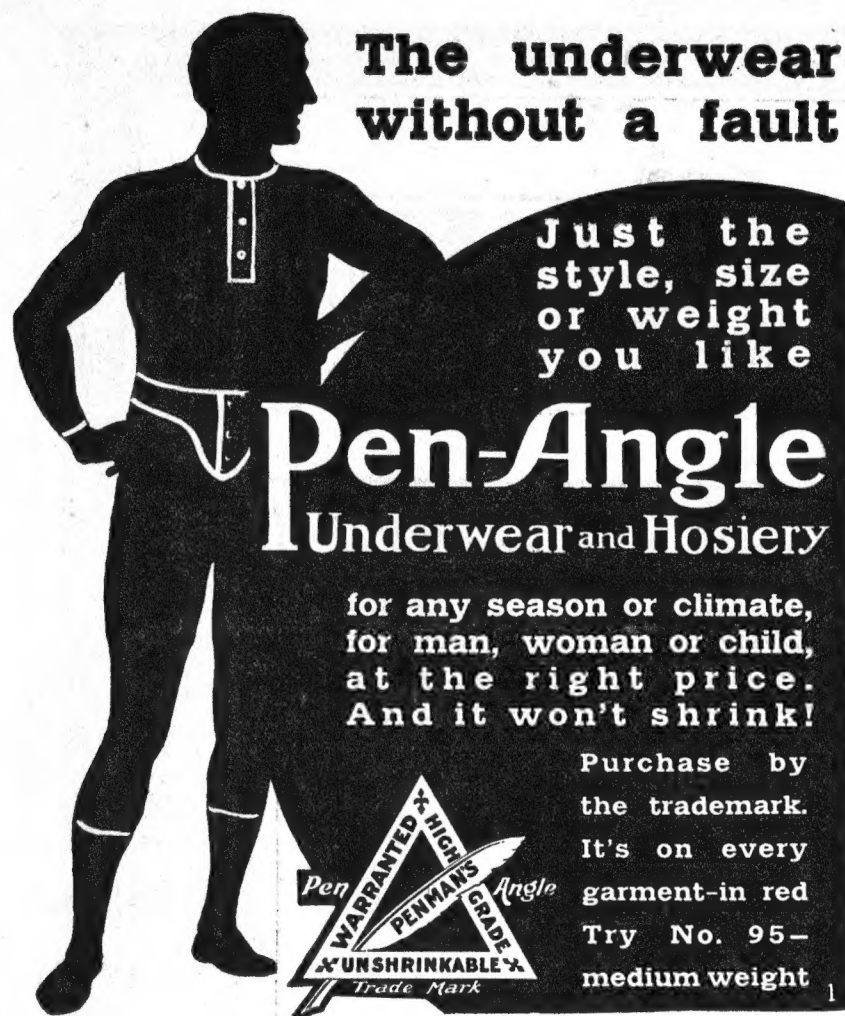
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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

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Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Volume VI.

May 7th, 1913

Number 19

Our Ottawa Letter

How the Bankers' Association make laws to suit themselves—Highways Bill advanced—South African Scrip extended

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, May 3.—Since the hearing of witnesses has been completed in the Banking and Commerce Committee, in connection with Hon. W. T. White's Bank Act, the "steam roller" has been consistently at work, and the indications are that the bill will return to the Commons practically in its original form. Certain it is that the deliberations of the committee will not result in the incorporation in the Bill of any reforms which will be of interest to Western Canada. Every amendment so far proposed, which has been designed in the slightest degree to curtail the privileges now enjoyed by the banks, or to work reform for the public benefit, for the depositor, or the shareholder has been "steam-rolled" out. Despite the fact that the bill has been in committee almost constantly for nearly two months, and that eighteen witnesses, representing various walks in life have been heard, the bill will, to all intents and purposes, be the same bill as it was when introduced.

Bankers Making Laws

Certain strong influences have been working since the committee got down to the consideration of proposed amendments. In the first place the chairman, H. B. Ames, and the minister of finance, Hon. W. T. White, both have strong leanings toward the bankers' viewpoint, and both have discouraged any amendment which even savored of radicalism, or reform. In the second place the Canadian Bankers' Association, which has been represented throughout by half a dozen King's Counsel, three or four parliamentary agents, and a number of bank officials, has exercised an influence over members which cannot be overestimated. The president of the association, D. R. Wilkie, has been in attendance at the committee during most of its recent sittings, and associated with him are Hector McInnis, K.C.; Col. A. Thompson; R. A. Pringle, K.C.; Norman Guthrie; and Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. These have formed the steam roller brigade, their work being to drum up members to vote against amendments.

Rubber Stamp Members

So plain have their tactics become that amendments have time and again been withdrawn, the movers realizing that their fate was a foregone conclusion. Whenever an amendment is ready to be put to the vote the agent in charge whips up his machine voters, and the seats fill with members who have never been seen in connection with the deliberations of the committee before. These latter, in many cases without listening to the amendment as proposed, obediently hold up their hands among those opposed to it, and having performed their duty immediately rise and leave the room. There is no pretense, and the purpose is obvious.

Bankers Win Every Time

Three reforms of interest to Western Canada have been under consideration. On the question of rates of interest charged to the West, western members have put up a good fight, but to little purpose. The clause fixing the maximum rate to be charged at seven per cent. must remain a dead letter in the bill, if it is not taken out entirely, or replaced with a clause fixing the maximum at eight per cent. The committee

has listened to the testimony of the bankers in that regard, and the minister holds the impression that if the rate charged is limited banks will cease to extend their branches in the West.

The sentiment of the committee, as dominated over by the reactionary element is opposed to the formation of small banks, as being uneconomical. Here again the evidence of the bankers has triumphed.

Loan on Farmers' Grain

The extension of the secret lien to farmers on security of their threshed grain, and to ranchers on security of their cattle, which is probably the most striking reform from a western standpoint, contained in the bill of the minister, has come in for many hard knocks, and from no one more than the minister himself. The latter has declared frankly that it was inserted against his better judgment, and in compliance with the demands of the people of the West. On Wednesday last Major Sam Sharpe proposed an amendment providing that such liens should be registered, for the protection of the other creditors of the farmer. This was strongly opposed by Mr. Aikins, of Brandon, and it passed the committee—one of the first amendments to do so. Then Mr. Sharpe proposed a further amendment to extend the privilege, not only to ranchers, but to farmers, on the security of their cattle. This was too much for Hon. W. T. White. In plain language, obviously very much annoyed, he denounced it. "No clause in this bill has given me so much worry," he declared with some heat, "as this clause which proposes to extend the secret lien. It is my firm opinion that the secret lien should not be extended beyond the wholesale manufacturer. Only the exigencies of transportation and storage in the West would ever have induced me to extend it even so far as is proposed to do in this act. I refuse to sanction any further extension."

"But we will have them registered now," said someone.

"So I perceive," said the minister, "you have instituted the chattel mortgage system in the banks. You are turning the banks into pawnshops. They will have control of every bit of personal property before long."

Major Sharpe withdrew the amendment. As a matter of fact there are strong indications that the minister, if he could thoroughly justify the action, would be glad to withdraw the clause entirely.

Bankers Well Represented

The committee has throughout been divided into two well-defined camps, who may be classified as the reactionaries, or pro-bank men, and the progressives, or reform men. Heading the former have been the minister and the chairman, and included among them are Messrs. Armstrong, of East Lambton; Barker, of East Hamilton; Cockshutt, of Brantford; Nesbitt, of South Oxford; Marshall, of East Elgin; Lalor, of Haldimand; Macdonald, of Pictou; McLean, of Halifax; Beattie, of London; Blain, of Peel; Osler, of South Toronto; Rhodes, of Cumberland, and others. In the progressive camp have been found Messrs. F. B. McCurdy, of Queens-Shelburne, who, though engaged

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in the brokerage business, and therefore intimately connected with the banks, has been in the forefront for reform; Emerson of Westmount; Sharpe, of North Ontario; Turfiff, of Assiniboia; Thompson, of Qu'Appelle; McNutt, of Salteaux; McCroney, of

Saskatoon; Douglas, of Stratheona; Aikins, of Brandon; Rainville, of Chambly-Vercheres; Thompson, of the Yukon; Maclean, of South York; Sexsmith, of East Peterboro; Warnock, of Macleod; Buchanan, of Lethbridge, and others less prominent in discussion.

Good Roads Bill

Apart from the committee on banking and commerce, and a discussion on western freight rates, the proceedings at the capital this week have not been of very great importance from the political standpoint. Owing to the fact

that Ascension Day (Thursday) was a parliamentary holiday the government decided not to take up the consideration of the Naval Bill. Much headway was made with some of the important legislation and several of the minor bills. There was a repetition of the fight which occurred last year when the measure to provide aid for the construction of highways was taken up. The opposition moved by way of amendment that it should be stated in the bill that the money to be voted by the Dominion house is divided amongst the various provinces on the basis of population. Hon. Frank Cochrane, who had charge of the bill, and Premier Borden both declared that such was the intention of the government but declined to accept the amendment on the ground that the Dominion must maintain control over its own monies. The opposition reply to this argument was that a system of inspection of roads built by provincial governments with federal money would be quite sufficient and that there was no reason why the rights of the provincial governments to control the construction of highways should be interfered with. Liberals again expressed the fear that back of the government's proposal lies a plan to build up a political machine which will be used to the advantage of the government on the eve of a general election. Last year the Senate amended this bill and the government declined to accept the changes made, with the result that it was killed. There is a suspicion abroad that the same thing will happen again this year.

South African Scrip

When the bill which once more extends the time during which holders of volunteer scrip may locate on western lands was under consideration on Friday night the definite assurance was given by Hon. Robt. Rogers that this would be positively the last renewal of this privilege. The extension is not for a full year as on previous occasions but until the end of next October. Hon. Frank Oliver complained that when the last previous extension was made opportunity had been given for those on "the inside" to profit while a number of legitimate settlers had been harshly dealt with. Mr. Rogers admitted that an amendment which was aimed at speculators had really hit some deserving people. He said that the government had acted in good faith, however.

A CORRECTION

In John Kennedy's letter in the Mail Bag of last issue he was, by a misprint, made to say in regard to the Minneapolis sample market that "not 15 per cent. of the grain is sold on sample" instead of "only 15 per cent. of the grain is *not* sold on sample," as it should have read.

FOSTER ARRANGING RECIPROCITY WITH AUSTRALIA

London, May 3.—The Daily Telegraph's Melbourne correspondent says: "A provisional reciprocity trade agreement has been concluded by Hon. Mr. Fisher, the New Zealand, and Hon. F. G. Tudor, the Australian trade ministers, subject to the approval of their parliaments which, it is fully anticipated, will be readily obtained."

"The schedule of articles included is much smaller than that covered by the British preference arrangement but it follows the general principle of the latter by providing that some articles shall be duty free and some subject to reduction."

"The negotiations for reciprocity between Canada and Australia are proceeding between Hon. Geo. Foster and the Commonwealth government. The general principles have been accepted and the ministers authorize me to state that the arrangement will undoubtedly mature shortly."

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

Saskatoon, Sask., May 2.—Premier Scott announced here today that the next sitting of the Saskatchewan legislature would take place either in November or January. He stated that some action would then be taken regarding cheap money for farmers.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 7th, 1913

PROGRESSIVE IDEAS SMOTHERED

The Banking Committee of the House of Commons, by its action last week, fully sustained its reputation as the grave-yard of progressive ideas. There is very little likelihood of the Banking Committee making any changes in the Bank Act that would be displeasing to the Canadian Bankers' Association. This is practically the only committee of the House of Commons that does not play party politics all the time. In the Banking Committee there are several members, representing both sides of politics, who have been endeavoring to have the Bank Act amended so that the power of the bankers may be curbed and the interests of the public more fully protected. They have, however, been out-voted by a majority composed of the stand-pat members of the Committee, who also represent both sides of politics. We will venture the opinion that the majority of the members of the Banking Committee do not by any means represent the majority public opinion in Canada. There are always a number of bankers around to shout "ruin" every time any suggestion is made that the public needs more protection. It has been the same throughout all time. Every group of men who have enjoyed special privileges always declare that if these special privileges are withdrawn the whole institution will be ruined and the country in general will go to the dogs, and then they summon tears to their eyes and protest that the banking system of Canada is absolutely necessary to the conduct of the business of the country. Of course, no person has ever suggested that the banking system is not necessary, but there should be some limit set to the power of these institutions. At the present time the commercial business of Canada is very largely in the control of a handful of bankers who are at liberty to charge any rate of interest they like and shut down on a man's business whenever they feel inclined. They can also use the deposits of the people to finance Mexican, South American and any other foreign corporations they please while the needs of their own country are passed by. What is needed is publicity. There is no doubt but that our banking system can be made satisfactory to the people if sufficient daylight is let into the methods employed by the bankers.

"MADE IN CANADA" TRAIN

The Canadian Manufacturers' association, or rather its twin brother, the Canadian Home Market association, is sending another "Made in Canada" exhibition train throughout the Prairie Provinces during May and June to educate the free trade grain growers to the merits of a high protective tariff. The Guide is most heartily in favor of the closest co-operation and mutual sympathy between the Eastern manufacturers and the Western farmers, and this exhibition train is a splendid idea, except for the motive for which it is sent out to this country. It is prominently announced in the press that the aim of this train is to give "first hand information as to what factories mean to a community, how they add to population, benefit mercantile life and increase enormously the home market." In other words, the manufacturers have a high tariff now protecting them by which they can make the Western farmers pay more for their necessities of life than they are really worth, and this train is sent out for the purpose of making farmers believe that there would be no factories in Canada except for the protective tariff. It is not yet announced

whether there will be any of the tariff barons on the train but we presume that there will be at least one representative. It is announced that the train itself and everything on it will be "made in Canada." Last year they made a great mistake because a number of the people on board the train were dressed in clothing gathered from all parts of the world, while in their dining car were vintages gathered from foreign climes. There is one matter, which in justice to the Western farmers the promoters of this "made in Canada" train should not overlook. If the Western farmers are to be fully informed on the tariff question, they should know just what protection costs them. We believe that every article in this "made in Canada" train should be plainly placarded with the price at which it is sold in Canada and also the price at which it is sold in foreign countries, because it is a well known fact that many of our protected industries here in Canada sell their products cheaper in foreign countries than they do to the Canadian people. For instance, if the Massey-Harris Company should put a binder on board the train and a tag on it showing the "price in Winnipeg \$162," and "price in Minneapolis from our American factory \$135," it would take exceptionally well among the Western farmers, and would show very clearly what a beautiful thing the protective tariff is—for the Massey-Harris Company. When the manufacturers are ready to stand upon their own feet they will find the Western farmers ready to meet them.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

Readers of The Guide who last year found themselves in possession of South African Scrip for which they had paid \$800 or more, but which could not be located owing to a mistake on the part of parliament, will be glad to know that under a bill which passed its second reading in the House of Commons last week the scrip is to be re-instated and will be available for location up to October 1 next. The Guide, it will be remembered, vigorously opposed the two previous extensions of the time in which South African scrip could be located, but this extension is one of which we can approve. We objected to the last extension because the conditions were such that it benefitted no one but speculators. The clause discriminating in favor of the speculator was one inserted in a bill passed in March, 1912, stating that: "No such substitute made, constituted or appointed before the 1st of January, 1912, shall have any right under the special act or under this act, except such as is provided by sections 5 and 8 of this act." Hon. Robt. Rogers, who moved the insertion of this clause, stated that its effect would be that nobody who was trafficking in his right before the 1st of January, 1912, had any right at all, and on this explanation the clause was passed without further discussion. If proper consideration had been given to the matter it would probably have occurred to some astute parliamentarian that a man who had sold his scrip obviously would not have any further rights anyway. What the clause really did accomplish, as The Guide has previously pointed out, was to prevent the location of all scrips which were in the hands of actual intending settlers, and to provide for their redemption by the government at \$500 each. These facts having been brought to the attention of the government by The Guide and by settlers who had suffered, Mr. Rogers has now brought in a bill which appears to have set the matter right by making this scrip available for location up to Oc-

tober 1 next, and according to press despatches Mr. Rogers stated that those who have redeemed their scrip for \$500 will be allowed to regain their rights on returning this sum to the government. This is very satisfactory. It is to be regretted, however, that in doing justice to those who had suffered from a mistake made by the government parliament should have given another concession to the speculators who have already made far more out of the South African bounty than the volunteers whom it was designed to reward. There was no occasion whatever for granting another extension of time on warrants held by speculators. Hon. Robt. Rogers, in the House of Commons last week said that every letter which went from his office on the question stated that there would be no further extension after December 31 last. The effect of this was that scrip went down in price as the end of the year advanced, and at one time no more than \$500, the price at which it would be redeemed by the government, was offered on the Winnipeg Stock Exchange. Then Hon. Dr. Roche announced that an extension would be granted, and heigh! presto! the price of scrip soared to \$1,200 or \$1,300, the latter being the figure asked last week. This is the third time the same thing has happened, and a bunch of speculators who have anticipated the announcement of a further extension of time have made a nice clean-up on each occasion. The government has done justice to bona fide purchasers of scrip for location on the land, but there was no necessity for giving a hand out to speculators at the same time.

FREIGHT RATE INVESTIGATION

What has become of the Western freight rate enquiry? The enquiry was commenced in February, 1912, and on April 16, 1912, the Railway Commission decided that a prima facie case had been made out that Western freight rates were unjustly high, and that the tariffs showed unjust discrimination against the West. This ruling placed upon the railways the responsibility of justifying their charges and the enquiry was adjourned to give them time to prepare their defence. After some months the railways made their reply, which was analyzed and rebutted by the representatives of the West. Now for four months nothing has been heard of the matter. The investigation has not been closed, but the Railway Commission has held no sittings in connection with it and no announcement has been made as to when it will be resumed. To the outsider it looks as if the investigation had been indefinitely postponed or allowed to drop altogether. The railways, of course, would be very glad if this were done, and it is commonly reported that not only the heads of the railways, but their friends the bankers, have been exerting their influence with the Government to have the investigation abandoned. It has been stated in the press, and not denied as far as we have been able to discover, that Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and director of many large companies, and Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., vice-president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, director of the C.N.R. and of numerous other corporations, have urged upon Premier Borden the necessity of stopping the investigation and preventing any reduction in Western freight rates. The railways undoubtedly have many very astute and able officials and legal advisers in their service, but after a year's effort the combined ingenuity of these men has not been sufficient

to produce facts, figures and arguments to disprove the case made out on behalf of the people that the freight rates charged in the West are unduly high and discriminatory. Having failed to defend themselves in open court, the railways are apparently endeavoring by secret representations to the government to have the case withdrawn. The Railway Commission on April 23 handed down a decision partially recognizing the justice of the complaint against high and discriminatory express rates and ordering a reduction of 20 per cent. in western express charges. It may be that an attempt will be made to appease the demand of the West for justice by this concession, but, on the contrary, this success should encourage those who are fighting for fair play to the West and cause them to redouble their efforts to secure substantial freight rate reductions. The question as to why the investigation is not being proceeded with was raised in the House of Commons on Friday last, and the only explanation that was forthcoming was that the counsel for the Dominion were conferring with United States experts as to conditions across the line. This seems to be a very poor excuse and it certainly will not remove the suspicion in the minds of the people of the West that sinister influences are at work to have the freight rate investigation indefinitely delayed and finally abandoned.

LAND SPECULATION

We believe that most of our readers will agree with us in regarding land speculation as one of the greatest evils at present rampant in Western Canada. By the rapid increase in population the value of land is being enhanced and fortunes are being made by men who are holding land utterly idle. In fact millions of dollars are being "made" by speculators in various parts of the United States, Great Britain, France and other parts of Europe, many of whom have never seen Canada. The value of the land in Western Canada is entirely created by the presence of the people, and yet they sit idly by and allow foreigners to come in and take away this common property. It is exactly the same process as if these foreigners came into the country and robbed the treasury of any school district or rural municipality. The only difference being that in one case the law permits it and in the other case the law forbids it. But both propositions are on an even footing morally and socially, and, in fact, the people of the West today suffer more through land speculation than they would if every municipal treasury in the Prairie Provinces was robbed of every cent in it. This truth should strike home to every farmer and his family when they see a quarter section of virgin land in their own community that was purchased for \$3 an acre being turned over for \$30 per acre. Thus the man who paid \$480 for this land has held it out of use, kept it away from those who would like to make it productive, and by so doing is now able to sell it at \$4,800 or a profit of \$4,320. This money was earned by the people in that community, and they have quietly stood and allowed their pockets to be picked. We think all will agree with us that the man who holds land out of use simply for speculative purposes is of no use to the community nor to the country. Why should not the entire value of this vacant land be taxed into the public treasury where it will be of service to the people who made the value and who are actually working and developing the country. A few months ago, we took a referendum upon the question of the taxation of land values and our readers were practically unanimous in declaring in favor of this reform. The Saskatchewan Legislature at its last session took a decided step in this direction by placing a surtax upon vacant land. Land speculation can be stopped if the people want it

stopped, and that without waiting for the customs tariff to be abolished. If the provincial legislatures will enact laws upon the principle of the Lloyd-George land laws in Great Britain, supplemented by a heavy surtax upon idle land, the speculators' game will be played out and the workers will get a better return for their labors. The bonafide farmer has nothing to gain through land speculation because his farm is his home and is used by him for productive purposes. If it increases in value he gets no advantage out of the increase unless he sells it, because it produces no better crops. This very fact is one of the strongest possible agencies at work in driving the people away from the farm. Farmers who have purchased land at a low price in years past are now finding that the margin of profit is being squeezed out of the farming business. Their land, however, has increased in value and the easiest way for them to make money is to sell the farm, if possible, and invest the proceeds in city real estate or some good paying investment and devote their energies to some occupation that will be more remunerative than farming. It is not difficult to see that unless land speculation is killed in this country we will never have a well developed agricultural community, where families build homes wherein to live throughout many generations, as has been the case in Eastern Canada. Are the farmers now ready to have land speculation killed? If they are we believe the legislatures of Saskatchewan and Alberta will be prepared to enact the necessary laws, because they have already taken advanced steps in this direction.

The Direct Legislation League of Manitoba is endeavoring to raise a fund of \$2,500 for the purpose of keeping an organizer in the field and carrying on the campaign for popular government during the present year. Previously the League has received substantial assistance from Joseph Fels, the millionaire single-taxer, who subscribed an amount equal to that raised locally, but Mr. Fels, who is contributing to similar funds in many parts of the world, considers that Canadian reformers should be able to finance their own campaign in the future. Consequently it is necessary for the supporters of Direct Legislation in Manitoba to increase their subscriptions and a generous response is being made by those who have so far been applied to. Up to date \$1,500 has been subscribed in amounts ranging from \$3 to \$100, all but \$163 of which has been given by residents of Winnipeg. If supporters of the movement in other parts of the province will do their share the balance of the required amount will soon be raised. The membership fee of the League is \$1 a year and subscriptions of small and large amounts will be thankfully received by the secretary, F. J. Dixon, 253 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

We would be glad to have any banker explain upon what principle his bank loans hundreds of thousands of dollars to manufacturers and wholesalers at 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. interest, when these same banks charge the farmers 8 per cent., 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. interest. The result is that the manufacturers and wholesalers finance the farmers and charge them long prices and high rates of interest which results in making them pay 10 per cent., 15 per cent. and even 20 per cent. interest on agricultural implements purchased on credit. If the farmer could borrow at the same rate of interest as the manufacturer and wholesaler, he could pay cash for his implements and be in a far better shape than he is today. We will gladly give any banker space to explain this to the satisfaction of our readers.

We are glad to know that the majority of the implement dealers doing business in Alberta have followed our advice and have decided to continue doing business in that province. If the legislation which has been passed is a serious detriment to the conduct of business in that province it will undoubtedly be amended. The time has come, however, when the contracts between the machine companies and the farmers must give the farmer a fair chance for his life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We would draw the attention of our readers to our list of books on another page of this issue. On nearly every subject we can supply books or pamphlets and there is no better way of strengthening the cause for which we are working than to purchase a bunch of pamphlets and give them to those who are still in the darkness. The entire hope of the farmers' organization and of future democracy in Canada depends upon the spread of education. The circulation of these books and pamphlets is the very best possible means of showing the people the needs of the present day and how to secure the proper reforms.

We want some more suggestions as to the best way to make a successful local association. There are a number of local secretaries who have given a lot of study to the subject and their experience will be of inestimable value to those who are endeavoring to make their local association as efficient and valuable as possible. We would also be glad to have an article showing how to go to work to organize a local branch women's association. Some of these have already been organized and possibly the secretaries can send us an article showing how they have gone about it and what they are planning to do during the coming season.

Our Ottawa letter this week on another page shows how the "steam roller" works at Ottawa when the Bankers' Association wants to retain its special privileges and to continue plucking the public. It is a most enlightening view of the operation of our great democratic (?) law-making machinery.

We hope the Saskatchewan Government will announce the date of the referendum on the Direct Legislation Bill in sufficient time to allow the Grain Growers to use the summer months for educational work, if they decide to carry on a campaign in favor of the bill.

Now we have another "absolutely final" extension of time on the South African Scrip. But, of course, if some more speculators pop up before next session there will be still another "final" extension.

We hope that the reduction in express rates has not been such a severe strain upon the Railway Commission that they will be unable to keep up the good work and give us a little relief in the matter of freight rates.

Co-operation is in the air. One thousand members of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association have decided to save about \$50,000 a year by purchasing seeds, fruit baskets and boxes on the co-operative plan.

Finance Minister White is expected to bring down his budget in the House of Commons this week. We will then know what the government intends to do with the tariff.

Why We Left the Farm

From The Saturday Evening Post

Fifteen years ago Louis and I were married. He was a capable farmer, as was his father before him, and well-to-do—rich his neighbors called him, because to most farmers in that day a sum of money that needed five figures for its expression meant riches.

I had never lived on the farm, but had both visited and taught in the country. Of course it had not escaped my observation that farmers' wives worked too hard and had too little recreation; in fact I had never known one whose life was not a ceaseless round of work. And the paradoxical thing about it was that the higher up the financial scale their husbands were, the harder these women worked. The comparatively poor had no hired hands to feed, did not keep so elaborate a table, had fewer chickens, put up little meat and therefore escaped soapmaking, had much less milk and fruit to care for, and, in fact, lived very much as women in the same station live in town. The rich men's wives were the overworked drudges.

It did not occur to me that I could be pushed, driven, dragged or otherwise coerced into doing like these women. Therefore, though I knew Louis' family quite well, I was sure that I should never grow to look like his hardworking mother who was old and wrinkled, or his homely sisters who lacked the grace and daintiness that I meant to keep.

His hale and hearty father was a humorous old despot. He had long ago retired from active work, given to his grown children a large part of his lands, rented out most of the remainder and spent his abundant leisure in reading, joking his wife, keeping an eye open for any unnecessary expense in the housekeeping, and poking about the farm. Every day he could be seen slowly sauntering about the old orchard or along the hedgerows, ostensibly looking for guinea or turkey nests or stray pigs—in reality, enjoying the beauty and sweetness of all outdoors as everybody who lives in the country should do. I never knew his wife to step out of the yard unless on some pressing errand, and I am sure she never saw, with the inward eye at least, any of the beautiful things that were spread so lavishly before her in every direction. To her husband it was a matter of course that she should be so; he would as soon have expected to see her suddenly get up and dance a hornpipe unannounced as to see her take a walk for the sake of walking and enjoying the scenery. His was a keen and active mind, and he had early emancipated himself from the drudgery of the farm. That his wife needed any emancipation I am sure never occurred to him to the day of his death. And yet he would have indignantly denied, and in very forcible language, that he was other than a good husband. He was a good provider—of food, be it understood, not of nice clothes or furniture or conveniences or any of the pleasant things a normal woman always longs for. I have never known one of these "good providers" who was not also a "hearty eater." He was fond of remarking in his wife's presence that he had given away and rented out his land so he could help his wife with the housework—she had so much to do! This observation never failed to elicit from her a snort of rage which delighted

his soul. He really did wash the dishes sometimes, spattering dishwater impartially over floor, walls and table, and leaving the cooking vessels in such an unspeakable condition of greasiness that he was never allowed to do it except under vigorous protest.

I have seen him mind the baby when its mother was especially busy, at which times it was hard to tell which most rased the nerves of the distracted woman—the baby's shrieks or his stertorous singing, a duet in which each tried to outdo the other. He would sit with half-closed eyes, the baby's head as likely as not resting on a suspender buckle as it howled, he singing with all his might, but paying no more attention to the baby's comfort than if it had been a feather pillow. When at last the distracted mother snatched the infant from him the look of mild surprise which he cast upon her was belied by the twinkle in his very blue eyes. That her answering look was peculiarly bitter seemed to me at one time a little funny—she was so obviously without a sense of humor but I have lived to suspect that the sense of humor possessed by many husbands is likely to kill that same sense in the women who have to live with them and endure their humorous remarks and actions.

When Louis and I became engaged there was a good deal of the usual misgiving indulged in on each side of the house.

"Eleanor a farmer's wife! What a joke! She will have to wear her wedding clothes ten years and then make them over for the children," said my flippant young sister.

Or my equally flippant young brother would ask me if I expected to keep a hen to lay eggs for us, and whether I knew which breeds of cows gave sweet milk and which gave buttermilk! And would I carry the butter to town, wearing a slat sunbonnet, as Mrs. So-and-So did? Whereupon he would imitate me doing it, with a comicality that swept the rest of the family with gusts of laughter, even though my gentle mother always looked at me in a troubled way.

"Are you quite sure of yourself, Eleanor?" she asked me timidly one day, for the subject of love and marriage was a very sacred one to her and not to be meddled with, even by a parent.

"Quite sure, mother dear," I replied, with a brave smile and a kiss; and she never hinted further that she had misgivings.

Louis was hearing from his family after this wise:

"Eleanor is a nice girl—a very nice girl—but a farmer's wife! She can play the piano, but can she cook? She can entertain you with her conversation, but who will sew on your buttons? You admire her fine clothes now, but how will you like them when you have to foot the bills?"

We cared as little what any of them said as any other young people do under similar circumstances. Life with each other could mean nothing but happiness. We would meet and conquer all its difficulties together. How fortunate it is that young people always look at the glaring sun of reality through the smoked glass of imagination!

We were married early in the year in my city home and springtime found us settled in the new cottage on Louis' farm, everything therein inexpensive, but dainty, tasteful and fresh. There were no conveniences such as the simplest city cottage contains. All water was drawn from a well in the yard; there was no sink in my kitchen—and, of course, no bathroom or furnace, no built-in china-closets, linen-presses or bookshelves; but at that time not half a dozen country houses in our whole county had any of these things, though many of the farms were worth one hundred dollars an acre, and a farm of less than three hundred and twenty acres was scarcely looked upon as a large one.

I did not know much about housework when I married, but I had the true home-loving instinct, a habit of orderliness and abundant energy. Given these, a woman of ordinary intelligence learns what must be learned about housework quickly. I think I must have been born a good cook, descended as I am from generations of Southern women famous for their hospitality; for my cooking was a source of wonder to all of Louis' relatives.

"The best cook in the family!" they declared.

In fact, my entire management was a surprise to them and a source of pride to Louis. That I could maintain my personal daintiness while working in the

kitchen was also a matter of frequent remark among them.

I did all my own work, and worked as hard as any woman ought to have to work; for, aside from the fact that I had no conveniences to lighten my labor, I was learning as I went and often took a dozen steps where one would have answered.

When I displayed my household linen, prepared by my own hands before my marriage, to Louis' mother, she took one of the hemstitched monogrammed sheets in her hands and said scornfully:

"What do you think these will look like after the hired hands have slept on them a while?"

"We will not have the men in the house," I answered quietly. "There are two tenant houses on the farm and it is much better to let them live outside our home."

She smiled pityingly.

"That will do for a year or two; but you will see that Louis will want them in the house after a while. He can get 'em out earlier when they are right in the house and it saves some on their wages."

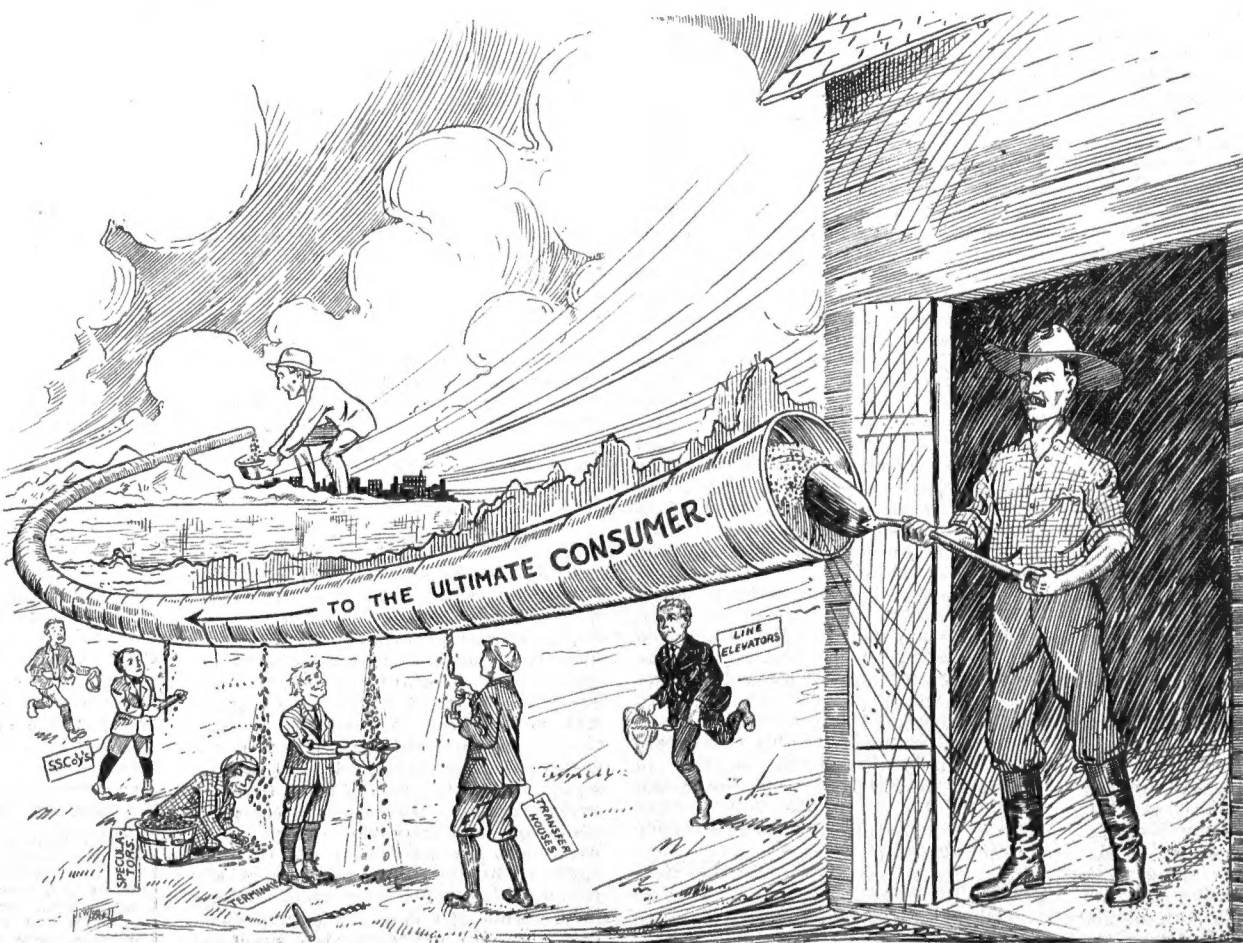
I put the things away, carefully concealing my resentment and disbelief.

There was nothing in that first summer's experience to make me think she was right. Louis was very tactful and considerate. He had been ready to make many allowances for my ignorance of farm ways—even to endure some positive discomforts; and he watched my progress in housewifely arts with quiet pleasure in the fact that I seemed to be justifying his choice. From the very beginning his home was quite comfortable and he was well fed. He had early provided me with a horse and buggy of my own, and I visited my friends occasionally, drove to church or town when I wanted to do so, and lived a sane, comfortable life.

Face to Face With the Servant Question

True, I worked hard according to the standards of city women; but my work did not take all my time and the beautiful country life compensated me even for the hampering conditions under which I labored. I had always loved the country. Now I never missed strolling out in the late afternoons to the woods and hedgerows. Often Louis went with me and we always came back laden with wild flowers for our rooms. I never failed to return rested, no matter how tired I had been upon starting out. By the evening lamp I read aloud to Louis or played for him, and we were as foolishly happy as young married couples much in love with each other usually are. I was not bothered with the hands, or with milking, or with the heavy gardening—as was my husband's mother. I did not yet have many chickens or much fruit on the farm. I kept myself and my house immaculate, and pridefully felt that I had solved the farm-life problem easily and well. It makes me smile a little to remember that I thought then that my work would be easier after a while when Louis was able to put modern conveniences in the house. I even thought, if he became very prosperous, that I would find a nice maid to do the hardest work. I was to face the servant question in the country much sooner than I anticipated.

Continued on Page 18



FROM FARMER TO BRITISH CONSUMER
Too many middlemen are tapping the pipe

The Mail Bag

GRAIN CO. PROXIES

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of April 23 appears a letter from Murdo Cameron, of Floral, Sask., re Grain Growers' Grain Co. proxies. The matter is one of great importance to all true friends of co-operation and of the above named company in particular. For several years I have pointed out the possibility of abuse in the voting of proxies and my solution is somewhat the same as Mr. Cameron's, except that I would go much further. I would have the company pay all transportation and hotel expenses of such delegates appointed by stockholders, providing they brought at least one hundred proxies, and a proportionate amount of such expenses for any number of proxies less than 100, or, in other words, 1 per cent. of delegates' expenses for every proxy voted up to 100. This arrangement would give the stockholders in Alberta and Saskatchewan an even chance of representation with the stockholders of Manitoba. It would place the company on a sounder and more democratic footing and thereby prevent any manipulation by interested parties and the suspicion which does exist at the present time throughout the country would disappear.

I would suggest that stockholders should give their proxies this year to men who would pledge themselves to such a policy and who would support a resolution at the coming convention which would provide for the introduction of such a provision to take effect this year. I would like to see a large number of letters in The Guide from stockholders during the next few months on this matter. Yours for co-operation.

J. E. PAYNTER.
305 Darke Block, Regina.

COST OF RAISING WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—Referring to a letter by Mr. McCurdy in the Mail Bag, Guide issue of the 16th inst, re a consideration of our article on the cost of producing wheat in the Saskatchewan section of March 22.

In that article we did not pretend to give exact figures as to cost of producing wheat and delivery of same to Fort William, as so many factors enter into wheat production, rendering an accurate statement impossible for all parties and conditions. The consideration would involve the kind of land, locality, distance from railway, shape and size of the farm, whether the operations were carried on on a quarter section, a half section or a whole section, or two sections en bloc; whether the soil was rich, heavy, rolling or level, free from stones, bluffs or sloughs, or whether it is a light sandy quarter section cut in two triangular pieces by the railway, one-half covered by bluffs and ponds and the grain raising operations carried on by cultivating little patches of every conceivable shape as an adjunct to stock raising. Then the kind of man who is the farmer and his adaptability for the business. Whether he thoroughly understands soils, management of machinery, horses and men, whether he understands the problem and business of marketing his product to the best advantage. Then it makes a further difference whether he is a bachelor or a married man. Whether he is a fine healthy specimen who likes hard work on the land like Mr. McCurdy, or whether he got it at a comparatively low price like Mr. McCurdy, or whether he purchased it at an abnormally high price and high rate of interest from some man like Mr. McCurdy.

Perhaps no one will doubt Mr. McCurdy's statement that he made money every year farming. I didn't say Mr. McCurdy didn't make money farming. My contention was that a man like Mr. McCurdy could make more money selling his farm at current prices for land and putting the proceeds out at interest at current rates and going into the city and putting his skill and energy into selling stock in some company or going into real estate, and the ac-

tions and statements of Mr. McCurdy, it seems to me, would verify my contention to the full. I would rather, if wanting to know the truth, go to the man who purchased Mr. McCurdy's land and get from him a statement showing exactly what he has made each year, or if Mr. McCurdy would have shown us his figures, the state of the land when he got it and how many bushels of wheat he took off it and how much labor it took to produce it, and really whether it was the wheat production that made his land increase in value; whether an acre of Mr. McCurdy's farm had more productive ability at the end of Mr. McCurdy's operations than it had when he began. Does Mr. McCurdy contend that he is an average specimen of the Saskatchewan farmer? What does he really know about producing wheat in Saskatchewan?

Let Mr. McCurdy figure out what he could get for his own services and for the interest on the price for which he sold his land. What he could get for the services of the plant if hired out at current rates for horses and men in the city (by plant I mean horses and men used on farm), and compare that with the earnings of the man to whom he sold his land. This would be an interesting statement for the Mail Bag readers of The Guide and doubtless many would receive considerable enlightenment therefrom.

F. W. GREEN.

A CALL TO ARMS

Editor, Guide:—In renewing my subscription I would like to impress upon the minds of some people the necessity of reading The Guide and following its teachings. Farmers should break away from narrow-minded party politics, spend a dollar on the Guide and another one once a year on the Direct Legislation League, and help to swell the number of supporters of this form of government. Let us come out of our old selves and be men alive to the emergency call to arms to fight the battles of fair play, and combine as a body of intelligent men, as all other industries have done. This I request of the farmers. Do not let us be as the dumb brute creation.

A FARMER.

FREIGHT RATES AND BARLEY GROWING

Editor, Guide:—As you are ever ready to bring before the public, through The Grain Growers' Guide—the only paper I know that is willing to take up the farmers' cause and fight for it—I wish to call your attention to what we farmers are up against in raising barley. I presume you are aware that we have a splendid country to raise barley, but on account of freight rates it is almost impossible to make it pay. If I ship a carload of wheat or barley from Leney, on the G.T.P., to Fort William, I am charged 23 cents per 100 lbs. If I ship to Winnipeg I must pay 30 cents per 100 lbs. The latter is some 400 miles the shorter haul, yet the rate is 7 cents per hundred higher. I am told by a firm in Winnipeg they were unable to get all the barley they wanted in the fall of 1912 at 58 and 60 cents per bushel. If we had an equitable freight rate, we could do better than raising all wheat.

There is a great cry for cheap money for the farmers, which is in the right direction, and I would be glad if we could procure money at a cheaper rate, but as far as I can figure, if we had fair and equitable freight rates, it would be a greater benefit to the farmers than cheap money. It seems to me this would be a good thing for the boards of trade in Winnipeg and other Western towns and cities to bring before the railway commission and urge on them the necessity of more equitable rates.

J. F. GAMBLE.
Normanton, Sask.

THE NAVY QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—A close study of the letters appearing in The Guide de-

nouncing the idea of any navy at all leads the writer to the following conclusion: That a number of those "kickers" are foreign in their origin and socialistic in their tendencies. Now, while the native-born may welcome to these shores the wanderers of many lands, he may be excused if he fails to see the necessity of accepting their views as to whether he shall defend his country or not. There are individuals in our large cities who very strongly object to the employment of our stalwart keepers of the peace, but that is hardly a reason for our civic authority to hand over the city in their charge to anarchy and crime. The dreadnoughts of Britain are but the "Constables of the Deep." The cost of these dreadnoughts is but the premium paid for insurance of the immense commerce of the British Empire, of which Canada has no mean portion. I am enclosing a cutting from "The Dauphin Press" that gives more fully the views of the writer. I shall be glad if you will lay it before your readers.

THOMAS C. ROBSON.
Dauphin, Man.

The following is Mr. Robson's poem mentioned in his letter:

THE CONSTABLES OF THE DEEP

What men are these you may descry
On all the Seven seas?
What flag is that, that braves alike
The battle and the breeze?
The cold North holds their brethren's bones,
By Southern Seas some sleep
For they are Britain's loyal sons
The Constables of the Deep.

No tyrant fierce calls them to war
They arm indeed for peace,
Their flag is still the slave's stronghold
That bids his fear to cease.
No ravished town is their grim prey,
Through them no widows weep,
To shield the weak, their guns speak out
The Constables of the Deep.

And when the muster roll is called
New Zealand's first to sign,
Australia calls on all her sons
To promptly fall in line.
What shall we say of thee? Wilt join
The Shamrock, Thistle, Rose,
Hast thou no sons to take their place
Fair "Lady of the Snows"?

Shall Africa join her willing sons
To India's eager clan.
Shall Boer and Briton here unite
And we not send a man?
In storm and stress they sleepless watch
That we in peace may sleep
And shall we still refuse to aid
The Constables of the Deep?

—T. C. ROBSON.
Note.—Mr. Robson is in error in considering the opposition to expenditure for naval armament to emanate from foreign immigrants. He should consider the resolutions at Brandon and Calgary, endorsed by eleven hundred delegates. It is the native-born Canadian and the Britisher who is in revolt against the unnecessary burden. If Mr. Robson would read Norman Angell's "The Great Illusion," he would gather a vast amount of useful information on this subject.—Editor.

WEED INSPECTORS

Editor, Guide:—I notice a complaint respecting weed inspectors, that the money spent on them is wasted. The writer of the letter has voiced a common complaint, due to false economy on the part of rural councillors. It has been the practice to appoint anyone who would take so thankless a task, and to pay him less wages than a mechanic. Consequently such an inspector makes his office stink in the nostrils of every farmer. He causes useless expenditure and annoyance by having weeds cut just when they are ripe and ready to blow, he measures inaccurately, plows illegally, and when he lays information the magistrate pooh-poohs him and will not serve the summons. The remedy is to get a capable man, pay him a reasonable wage, and be sure that he is sober. Better pay high and

get value than pay low and not only waste your money but incur further liability with no return.

FRED WM. GAMMAN, Sec.-Treas.,
Rural Municipality of Swift Current.

THE THIRD PARTY IDEA

Editor, Guide:—There seems to exist among the organized farmers of Saskatchewan a considerable feeling of disappointment and even of irritation, because the resolution brought before the Convention at Saskatoon favoring the drawing up of a constitution for the formation of a farmers' independent political party was turned down.

In the first place I would point out one very important feature in the consideration of this subject, that is, we who were present at that convention can be counted on as the most enthusiastic of the enthusiasts, or we would not have been there; and while we may be ever so anxious to see such a movement started in this province, how far can we count on the support of our fellow-farmers even of our fellow-members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in the matter?

We would be obliged in the first place to present our constitution to an electorate of whom probably ninety per cent. are so imbued with the prejudice of partyism that their present party leanings would outweigh any hope of benefit to be gained by their political independence.

Success of a third party under present circumstances could only be achieved by political revolution and all through the political history of civilization the best and most lasting reforms have not been brought about by revolution. It seems in many cases to be the only remedy at hand, but too often, when the power and liberty of which the people dreamed have been gained by revolution, they immediately set about to abuse the power and turn the liberty to license, and they then find themselves under as unreasonable conditions as those which existed before their revolution.

To try to force reform upon an unwilling or indifferent people would be to court disaster; better far to work quietly by organization and through organization by education, introducing reforms only when the people have been educated to receive and to assimilate them; and meanwhile let us keep our Grain Growers' Association common ground on which followers of all political creeds may meet and discuss the economic questions of the day for their common good, and try to build it into so strong an institution, in numbers and in influence, not in support of any political party, but so that all political parties will be obliged to support us and so that when we have gained any reform we will be strong enough to safeguard it.

We want many changes in the present order of things, and want them badly, and they seem to come to us very slowly, and of all the conditions of life we are called upon to bear, uncertainty is the hardest. Still, when we get the changes we are fighting for, if they are to be lasting they must be brought about, not by revolution but by evolution; not by agitation but by organization and education; not by tearing down but by building up, until we can bring about that true democracy, the brotherhood of man, in which the people will truly constitute the state, and then there will be no need of any political party, for their usefulness, if they ever had any, will be a thing of the past.

JOHN NEWTON BURRILL.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

HOW THE DIRECT INFLUENCE WORKS

Judge Charles L. Weller of San Francisco was removed from office to private life on April 22, because in the opinion of the women of San Francisco he dealt lightly with offenses against women. Part of the story was printed in our last issue. Recently a business man of the southern city assaulted two young girls who got off the street car at the same place that he did late one night. He was arrested and committed for trial by the magistrate, but Judge Weller lowered his bail from \$3,000 to \$1,000 and the man quite naturally, with this encouragement, fled the city.

Now it happened that there was a very active woman's club in the part of the city where the young girls lived and they took the matter up and began to investigate Judge Weller's record. It seemed that he had consistently dealt out injustice on the grounds that rape was a much less serious crime than petty larceny. In cases of the former kind he had repeatedly fixed the bail so low—sometimes only \$50—that the culprit had forfeited it and fled. Often, on no other grounds than the request of the culprit he granted postponements, and if on any occasion the girl failed to appear the case was at once dismissed.

One little girl's case, where the Juvenile Court considered the evidence ample, he postponed ten times and when, on the tenth occasion the girl, not yet fifteen, was not able to be present because her baby had just been born, he dismissed the case.

When all this was brought to light the indignation of the women of San Francisco knew no bounds. They took the matter up and demanded the recall of Judge Weller. They had a great many of the legal profession opposed to them as it was the first time the new law for the recall of the judiciary had been put into force and they did not like to have a precedent established but they succeeded, and one enemy to the chastity of women has been laid away on the shelf.

I thought you might be interested to know this in the face of the objection that is made to women having the vote on the grounds that they do not need it and would not use it if they had it. The women of California have it and they certainly are using it.

IS THERE INJUSTICE TO WOMEN IN THIS?

The other day John Mullins, wife beater, was brought up before Magistrate Macdonald—a magistrate who has been considered remarkably fair in his decisions—and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This human wretch was not only an ordinary wife-beater but his chief pastime, when under the influence of liquor was to beat up his wife and children and then kick them out of doors. As a result of his having done this once in twenty below zero weather one of his little ones caught cold from the exposure and died. He did it again in February and was bound over to keep the peace and again the other day was landed in jail for the magnificent term of six months.

If he had stolen a lace collar or a handful of jewelry from one of the department stores he would probably have been sent down for a year or two, but it is notoriously the case that in the laws of our land property is held as being more precious than human life or comfort. It is because there are so many instances of this that I cannot help marvelling at the ignorance of those anti-suffragists who tell us that women are laboring under no disabilities in our land.

In Regina the other day a speaker said that men were protecting our rights better than we could do ourselves. Perhaps she has not considered the fact that a man can get a divorce from his wife if he can prove her guilty of a single act of unfaithfulness, but that our law gives a wife no redress against the unfaithfulness of her husband unless she can prove cruelty as well. In



MISS IDA TARBELL

A Famous Writer on Economics, who Scores Women for their Unwisdom in Dress

recent issues of The Guide I have pointed out other examples of unfairness.

Mind you I am fully aware that there are a very large number of decent men who, if they realized the unfairness of our laws to us, would be as indignant over them as we are. As I have said over and over again, I do not consider that men are any more to blame than we are for the present condition of things. We are both the victims of circumstances, but I hold them equally responsible with us for the righting of these conditions.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

USES SNOW IN CAKES

Dear Miss Beynon,—I asked Miss Clendennan to convey my thanks to you on behalf of my little girl, whom you so kindly went to see in the hospital, but as I picked up The Guide this evening I found your address, and feel as if I must write myself. I really do not know how to express my gratitude to you ladies. I just feel that I was sent to the Women's Congress to make your acquaintance for that one reason, and as I have no friends in Winnipeg, perhaps you can understand how much I can appreciate a friend in need.

I expect to be in Winnipeg all the month of May and hope to meet you once more. I am taking Lillie down for further treatment.

Now I must tell you a little about our Ladies' G.G.A. We have a meeting called for March 19, to organize. I am acting president until we organize and I find I don't feel quite in place in the chair. I wish I had you here to give me a few lessons. Did you ever feel shaky when you first took the chair in a meeting? If you would like a paper from me on Pioneer Life in the West I would gladly let you have one to publish in The Guide if you think it might interest anyone.

And I notice you are interested in getting new ideas in cooking, etc. Now I will tell you that I have found that snow is a very good substitute for eggs in a layer cake. For a layer cake just put in about a tablespoonful of dry snow the last thing before you put it in the oven and beat it up quick and have the oven pretty hot and your layer cake will turn out nice and light. I always have layer cake in winter whether I have eggs or not. That is one idea I found out in my pioneer days.

ONE OF YOUR SASKATOON DELEGATES FROM HILLVIEW.

About the snapshots, they were very interesting, but not quite clear enough to reproduce in cuts, I am sorry to say.—F.M.B.

Y.W.C.A. WORKER IN CITY

Miss Una Saunders, Canadian Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., has been making

a brief visit to the city in the interests of the important branch of women's work. She is engaged in arranging for the Triennial Convention to be held in Winnipeg from the fifteenth to the eighteenth of next November and expects on her way west to visit Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Edmonton and Calgary. I am sorry to have to leave out of this issue an account of the splendid address Miss Saunders delivered to the Women's Canadian Club on the emancipation of the women of the East, but am hoping to make room for it next week.

ANOTHER CHICKEN AUTHORITY SPEAKS

Dear Miss Beynon,—I was very much amused when I read "A Woman Carpenter's Chicken Troubles" in a recent issue of The Grain Growers' Guide, and since she asks for the experience of others along this line I feel called upon to give my experience.

In the first place I feel it my duty to defend our agricultural college men and especially those engaged in poultry work; for I know that the majority of them had to go through a good many years of hard work and travel a pretty rough road in gaining a knowledge of poultry work and, therefore, are in a position to know what they are talking about when it comes to the practical side of poultry keeping. And further, I believe they all have a sincere and heartfelt desire to help the people all they can, and place only the things before them which they have known to work out in their own long and varied experience. Whether or not these agricultural college men are so anxious that people should believe all they tell them is questionable, unless they realize that the person concerned understands fully how to work out the other problems that arise in connection with it. Let me explain this point a little more fully. Will a good poultry house alone keep the hens healthy and laying? No. You must manipulate the curtains right, feed them properly and give them the proper care and management. It follows, therefore, that a curtain front or fresh air house may work out alright for one person who understands correctly the points in connection with it, and not for another person who fails to understand, but it is not the fault of our college men.

I have heard it said that in poultry work, more than in any other line of work we find people who "know it all" or have "nothing more to learn" about hens. As to how much is contained in this statement is left open for speculation. In almost every instance where the reader or listener infers that "that person knows it all" it turns out later

that there was but little foundation to it and the impressions formed at first are shattered by the questions asked and ignorance shown on poultry work in general.

I have digressed somewhat, but only by way of introduction. I have used a curtain front poultry house for a good many years. During the last two years I have used it in Manitoba and I must say it is all that is claimed for it, and to my mind it is the house for this climate. I have travelled considerable inspecting poultry plants in Ontario, Quebec, in all the New England states and New Jersey and New York. In the state of Maine, where the weather is as cold as here, with much more snow, this same house is a decided success. In fact this type of house originated in this state. My poultry house is built exactly like the one described by "A Woman Carpenter," with the exception that mine is divided into pens, 8 feet wide. I kept a record all winter of the eggs produced, the feed fed, as well as weather conditions. I had 25 single-comb White Leghorn pullets, hatched in June last year, in one pen. Herewith is given the data on feeding and egg production for the month of February, along with the highest and lowest daily temperature throughout the entire month.

Feb.	Temperatures		No. eggs.
	Max.	Min.	
1.	5	14	3
2.	3	12.5	3
3.	10	23.5	4
4.	14	24	1
5.	8	18	3
6.	0	10	3
7.	14.5	9	5
8.	11	3	4
9.	10	4	3
10.	12	4	6
11.	13	19	7
12.	13	29	7
13.	23	1.5	15
14.	2	4	11
15.	10	8	11
16.	12	5	13
17.	24	17	13
18.	28.5	18	14
19.	20	6	12
20.	8	4	16
21.	8.5	18	15
22.	1	16	14
23.	10	6	10
24.	18.5	1	14
25.	9	5	15
26.	9	34	14
27.	0	31	10
28.	3	14	17

Total .. 263

Amount of food consumed—
72 lbs. grain @ 1½¢ \$1.08
60 lbs. crushed oats @ 1¼¢75
253 lbs. butter milk @ ½¢ 1.27
10 lbs. cut green bone @ 4¢40

56 lbs. mash @ 3½¢ 1.96

263 eggs @ 50¢ \$10.97
Profit, exclusive of labor \$5.51

These figures are submitted with the idea of giving persons interested in poultry an opportunity to form conclusions as to the real value of a fresh air poultry house.

Bear in mind that this type of a poultry house is no good for housing weak, sickly hens, as they are sure to freeze to death; but it forms an ideal house for strong, vigorous, healthy hens, even White Leghorns, as the above figures show. As a further evidence of the superiority of a fresh air house I may say that the February eggs were as high as 84 per cent fertile in the incubator, and the highest fertility so far this season was 94 per cent. This is higher than any person can show from hens kept in a warm house.

I hope that I have not trespassed too much on the space in your valuable paper, but since the experience of others was asked for, I send mine and hope it will benefit someone.

CHICKEN CRANK.

OFFICERS:

Hon. Life President: E. N. Hopkins
 President: J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
 Vice-President: C. A. Dunning - Regina
 Sec.-Treas.: F. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:
 F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Hon. George Langley, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; Dr. Platt, Tantallon.

The following is a list of the membership fees received during March:—

(Note if your Association is represented here as it ought to be).

Cooper Creek, \$6.50; Rama, \$5.00; Viceroy, \$11.00; Armley, \$2.50; Maple Dale, \$3.50; Heron, \$5.00; Quill City, \$8.50; Derrick, \$3.00; Golden West, \$6.50; Gravelbourg, \$20.50; Uren, \$18.50; St. Boswells, \$14.50; Pangman, \$9.50; Morse, \$13.00; Mosten, \$5.00; Bruno, \$5.50; Halcyonia, \$5.00; Earl Grey, \$8.00; Cando, \$5.50; Edam, \$2.00; Gull Lake, \$14.50; Druid, \$4.50; Port Reeve, \$18.50; Reford, \$1.50; Spy Hill, \$20.00; Lancer, \$7.00; Red Jacket, \$5.00; Ogema, \$19.50; Senlac, \$11.00; Alert, \$9.00; Fairview, \$15.00; Empire Builders, \$0.50; Coates, \$5.50; Forglan Valley, \$11.00; Muirland, \$6.00; Cantuar, \$7.00; Jesmond, \$4.00; Swanson, \$1.50; Woodlawn, \$5.00; Notre Dame, \$6.00; Delight, \$4.00; Lajord, \$17.50; New Bank, \$12.50; Idaleen, \$3.50; Dewar Lake, \$2.00; Gray, \$4.00; Keeler, \$10.00; Findlater, \$3.00; Stockholm, \$1.50; Anglia, \$3.00; Uren, \$2.00; Jesmond, \$0.50; Palmer, \$13.50; Viceroy, \$3.00; Langbank, \$13.00; Midale, \$7.00; Radisson, \$13.00; Clarkhill, \$7.00; Sidewood, \$6.00; Springside, \$6.50; Plumbridge, \$4.50; Bare Hills, \$2.00; Shackleton, \$11.00; Harriss, \$8.00; Elmore, \$10.00; Gravelbourg, \$6.00; Whiteberry, \$10.00; Buffalo Coulee, \$5.00; Crocus Hill, \$5.00.

Membership cards and copies of Engine of Democracy to hand, but the copies of "The Association and What is its Work" has not yet arrived. Please send me 25 more cards and some more copies of the constitution and "The Association and What is its Work." Will remit with further membership fees at first opportunity.

ARTHUR FOWELL,

Sec'y, Turtleford Assn.

Arthur Fowell, Esq.—

We are very sorry the little pamphlet "Association and its Work" is now exhausted. We have sent out three issues of 20,000 each in the last three years and we are glad to know it has borne fruit. Everywhere throughout the three provinces the idea has caught on. The holding of regular meetings, having printed programs; the subjects arranged for and speakers selected to present special subjects, giving everyone the opportunity to discuss them, the finding of work for every individual member and a place for the women, the boys and the girls. In fact, the idea of discovering truth and applying it in each local district has seized the minds of a few individuals in almost every district. We enclose you a copy of this little pamphlet. We have very few of them left. We feel sure if you make an honest attempt to work along the lines therein laid down your local Association simply cannot fail. Its benefits will be far reaching, first in your own local district and it will be like a grain of mustard seed which is bound to permeate throughout all the regions round about.

You will find enclosed cheque for \$35.00, the same being the amount due Central from our local on account of membership, 70 in number.

P. L. CRAIGEN,

Vanguard.

While the above is a most encouraging letter to us—a cheque for 70 paid up members in one of our new districts, yet it is all the information it contained. We do not know the name of the Association. We have a post office stamped on the envelope, but the post office is one from which mail is received from half a dozen Associations. Kindly note the two letters from Cory and Mountain View. Our correspondence has reached such a magnitude that to assist us in filing we wish our secretaries would place on the top corner of their correspondence the number of the municipality, local improvement or unorganized district in which their Association is located. By the aid of this number we are instantly able to locate the exact position on the map. We then add to this a number to locate that correspondence in the alphabetical files into which our correspondence

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

is divided. You will thus see by the aid of these numbers we can instantly find the correspondence from any local Association and at the same time tell exactly its geographical location.

This is the Way 344 C-25

Enclosed please find express order to the amount of \$16.00 for fees from Cory Association, also 60 cents for constitutions enclosed.

JAMES GRAHAM,

Secretary.

Walk Ye In It 318 M-10

Find enclosed draft for \$22.50, fees due Central for 45 paid up members for Mountain View Association.

WM. HENDRICK,

Secretary.

On April 12 a new Association was organized at Tullisville and 12 members enrolled. J. D. Brownbridge was elected president, J. S. Tullis vice-president, A. E. Cunningham secretary-treasurer; A. Handford, B. Bagot, W. Atkinson and W. Robinson were appointed directors. A resolution was passed asking the trustees of Tullisville school for use of school for meetings. The next meeting is called for the 17th.

We welcome Tullisville into our ranks, but where is it? We trust all our members will read The Guide.

Another new Association has also been formed at Gerald. J. Salkeld was elected president; vice-president, W. H. Tebb; secretary-treasurer, C. Jacobson; directors, A. Williamson, H. Tatz, P. Sparkman, P. Cropp, Clarence Bligh, C. Remus and C. Paulson. Twenty-two members were enrolled, one of which was a life member.

They are also asking for our pamphlet "The Association and its Work." Anyone having these pamphlets and not requiring them might return them to our office. We should be glad to refund them the price paid.

F. W. G.

Enclosed find \$15.00—\$10.00 for dues and \$5.00 for a box of buttons, and would ask you to forward these at your earliest convenience.

ALLAN LEFEBURE,

Sec. Mt. View Association.

Please find enclosed \$12.00, for which please send me a life membership certificate in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. This is a present

to me from our Association at Warman.

D. W. FRASER.

Please find enclosed \$4.00, being \$3.50 membership fees and 50 cents for tickets. I am pleased to say we are getting a few more additional members and we are arranging for a picnic, when we hope to get more. I guess it's like the old saying, "If at first you don't succeed, try again." I am also pleased to inform you we have been put on the building program and will have a co-operative elevator at Marcelin this fall. We have two hundred shares in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd., so that sounds like business. That is something for a local as small as ours to be proud of. Hoping you will send off membership cards right away as I am out of them and would like a have same before our next meeting.

F. W. TAYLOR,

Sec'y, Chellwood Assn.

A Thundering Good Valley

Enclosed please find \$24.00, being membership fees for 48 paid up members for 1913 to this Association.

H. H. HATLEY,

Sec'y, Thunder Valley Assn.

A Good Idea—But Make it Three Months

I am instructed to forward you the following resolution, passed unanimously at our last meeting of above.

"That the secretary be instructed to write F. W. Green asking that the executive committee call for the resolutions from all local branches, that are to be taken up at the annual convention, six weeks before the said convention, in order that the full resolution sheet (with each resolution having name of local sending it affixed) be sent back to each local as soon as possible, for discussion before convention."

JOHN McNAUGHTON,

Sec'y, Hillview Branch.

All right, send in the resolutions in time.—G.

Enclosed please find \$10.00 for 20 paid up members of our branch. Would you also let us know if speakers from the Central will be sent around to the summer picnics in good time for to make arrangements. If we can find it any way convenient to hold one here we will.

J. W. HACKWARD,

Sec'y, Lannigan Assn.

Re picnic speakers—The question of speakers will be in the hands of each district director. You should write to

District Directors:

B. N. Hendricka, Outlook; M. P. Roddy, Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; F. M. Gatos, Fildmore; James W. Easton, Mossomin; J. E. Paynter, Tantallon; F. M. Redman, Grenfell; A. B. McGregor, Davidson; John F. Reid, Orcadia; J. L. Rooke, Togo; Thomas Salen, Langham; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; Dr. Henry, Mildon; John W. Burrell, Gerowville; and Thomas Conlon, Archive.

J. F. Reid of Orcadia. But we would like you to send us the dates of your picnic. Central may get up some scheme to catch as many picnics as possible after we have their dates.

F. W. G.

Resolution from Star City

Whereas the Dominion is well provided with experimental farms and agricultural colleges, and whereas farmers are not in the position to take full advantage of same for the lack of capital, and whereas in the opinion of the Star City Grain Growers' association, the Dominion government would benefit the Western farmer more by keeping on the mixed farming industry. Therefore be it resolved, that the Dominion government be asked to help on the mixed farming industry of the West, by providing out of the \$10,000,000 grant they are giving to agriculture, a grant to each province, whereby a good class of live stock, especially dairy cattle and pure bred swine, may be distributed to the farmer through the agencies of the different municipalities; the payment for same to extend over a stated term at a reasonable rate of interest.

Yes, or refund of duty on all building material in farm construction.

G.

Addresses That Added Members

The local branch of the Grain Growers' association at Leslie held a public meeting on the 6th inst., at which addresses were given by John Evans, of Nutana, and Mr. Lilwall, of Colonsay. Both gentlemen gave us much valuable information about the object and aims of the Association, as well as an account of the great assistance already rendered to the farmers. Mr. Evans very severely criticized the "professional politicians" and urged the electors to think for themselves and not to be ruled by the party machine in the selection of a candidate. He also showed how that the tariff customs act was made in the interest of a few, but working detrimentally to the welfare of the many and all this done by those who are elected by the people whom they afterwards betray. Mr. Lilwall made clear to everybody the need of more hearty co-operation of the farmers in their own interests. As a result of these addresses many more members were added to the roll of the Association.

FRED W. BARNETT,

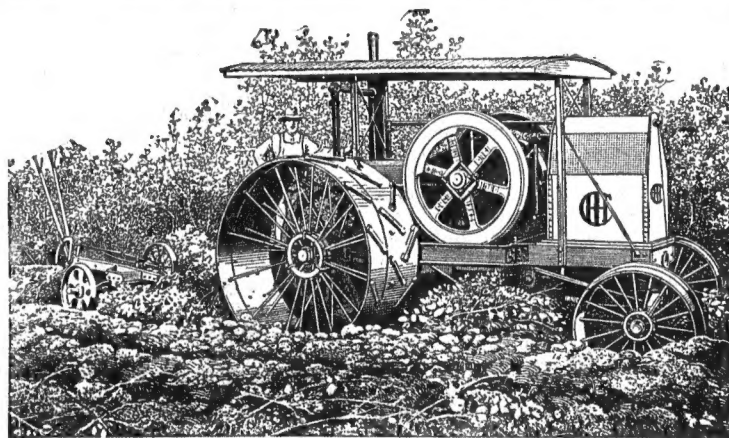
Sec. Leslie Association.

It Works Throughout the Year

EACH season brings work for an I H C tractor. On all of it the tractor makes a profit for the man who owns it. Spring plowing, harrowing, disking, and seeding are best done by I H C tractor power. Summer road making, well-drilling, grading, concrete mixing, irrigating and other pumping keep an I H C tractor busy on the days when there is no field work. Harvesting, threshing, wood sawing and grain hauling are part of its autumn work. Preparation of the ground for the coming year's crops keeps it busy until winter's solid cold sets in. The one thing needful to make a tractor a profitable investment is a reliable machine, so simple and easily managed that it can be handled by the regular farm help. You assure yourself of this essential feature when you buy an

I H C Kerosene-Gasoline Tractor

The men who build I H C tractors learned what was needed to make a tractor successful, by actual work in the field. Any proposed improvement must prove itself thoroughly before it finds a place in the I H C tractor. Nothing is taken for granted, nothing is slighted in their building. Therefore, when you buy an I H C tractor, you have no experiments to make, no



risks to run. Give it reasonable care, and long before you can wear it out, it has paid for itself.

I H C tractors are made in 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 45, and 60-horse power sizes; I H C general purpose engines in 1 to 50-horse power sizes, suitable for farm uses or for the steady grind of shop, mill and factory. The I H C local agent will give you catalogues and full information, or, write the nearest branch house.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES

International Harvesting Company of Canada, Ltd.

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.



OFFICERS:		
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion	Virden
President:	R. O. Henders	Culross
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood	Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie	Winnipeg

PLAN FOR CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

N. J. Kerswell, J.P., Makaroff, sends the following plan for a Provincial Co-operative Association which may be interesting and instructive to some of our Branches.

The Growing Store Limited,
..... Branch, Man.

Established under the Manitoba Co-operative Corporations Act, Chap. 36 R.T.M. 1902.

Shares \$10.00 each, entrance fee 25c per transferable share.

Shares can be paid up on application or by instalments. Shares are of two kinds, Transferable and Withdrawable. Transferable shares, of which the limit is 50, are to supply the capital to run the business and form a good investment, drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which will not be increased or lowered. Each member is recommended to hold the limit of \$500.00 worth, and as they can be paid up in instalments this can eventually be done, and without much effort to the member, as he has only to let his dividend be added to share capital to have a nice little sum of interest coming in yearly. Withdrawable shares, of which one can be taken for every two transferable shares, can be withdrawn on giving one month's notice to the secretary. The practice is intended to be to pay these on demand, if the funds in the bank will allow, thus making them as useful as a bank deposit, and, as they will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, reckoned from the first of each month, they will be a good means of getting interest on money that would be otherwise idle, and can be ready when wanted for any purpose up to \$250.00, that being the limit.

The business of the store must be conducted on a cash basis and though this may appear a hardship members will find that with a little self-denial and the help of the withdrawable shares that the habit of getting credit (for it is largely a habit), will be better done away with, and will save the big bills at the end of the year, besides the big profits to pay those who give credit. And if the co-operative plan does nothing more than introduce a cash system of doing business it will be a great blessing to the country, as credit is like whisky, if you take much of it it will ruin you. The withdrawable shares are only made for the members' benefit who are helping to make the profits, and will be curtailed as to interest unless a certain amount of business is done with the store, thus those that are doing business will get the most interest, those that are only using it as a dormant savings account will get a lower rate, to be fixed by the store from time to time.

After paying all expenses, including interest on shares of both kinds and 2½ per cent. to reserve fund, 2½ per cent. of the net profits will be devoted to an educational and recreation fund, to be managed by a separate committee, and can be used for reading rooms, library, entertainments, concerts, picnics, etc., etc, as decided by the committee who will attend to the social side of life. An additional reserve fund will be made necessary by means of depreciation of the store, land, building and stock, so that they will always be worth the amount stated in the accounts, a rate of 5 per cent in buildings and land, and 7½ per cent on stock is generally found sufficient. Some business enterprises have neglected to do this to their sorrow; had they done so it would have made the security gilt edged, and stability is a great preventive of panics and begets confidence all round—a very valuable asset. After paying all expenses, interest, depreciation, reserve and educational funds, the balance will be paid as a dividend on the business done by the members. Thus, the man

with the large family who must spend more will get more than the man with the small family who need not spend as much, it being fixed at so much on the dollar.

Non-members will be allowed to deal at the store and will be allowed a discount of half the rate of the last dividend declared and can thus take the discount and become members at no outlay of cash, only by dealing at the store. Goods to be sold at the usual price respectable dealers charge, so there will be no cutting of prices, but instead the members will get all there is after paying expenses in a lump sum, and can use it to better advantage.

The advantage of a Provincial Association, with a body of picked directors with business ability, and a local committee to help should make a strong, well managed, and profitable institution, and a great help in solving some of the problems of the high cost of living. In a later paper I will outline a proposed set of rules.

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

Previously acknowledged ...	\$470.00
G. A. Smith ..	5.00
Minitonas ..	10.00
Woodnorth ..	10.00
Elva ..	10.00
Bagot ..	10.00
Howden ..	10.00
Reston ..	10.00
Graysville ..	10.00
Moline ..	10.00
Carroll ..	10.00
Moore Park ..	10.00
Goodlands ..	5.00
W. G. Forrester ..	20.00
Angusville ..	10.00
Swan Lake ..	10.00
Dunrea ..	10.00
Silverwood ..	10.00
Total	\$640.00

Any enterprise that is for the good of the people, progresses in proportion as it is kept prominently before the public. Promoters of commercial undertakings recognize this fact and devote a large amount of money and time in publicity, with a view of keeping their undertakings prominently before the public, so as to keep the people talking of them and their enterprise.

The Grain Growers' movement has suffered largely in the past for want of recognition of this principle by its friends. No undertaking of merit will succeed without publicity. One of the ways that the Grain Growers' association has of being kept before the public is for its members to use, in writing letters, either to friends or on business, letter paper with the Grain Growers' association heading.

Why not have every Branch of our Association secure letter paper with Grain Growers' association heading, giving the name of their officers, and the name of the farm belonging to the member (if it has a name) and supply these letter heads to their members at cost?

Business men and others receiving letters under such heading would at once recognize that the Grain Growers' movement was of some importance. Those letterheads could be secured at very small advance on the cost of ordinary letter paper, by having them printed in large quantities.

The proposition is worthy of consideration of the officers of our Branches. Write Central Secretary for any further information or suggestions.

Write Secretary Central Association for association buttons. These buttons have been specially prepared in New Jersey, U.S., for our Association, and are of a higher standard than the usual association button, the letters being of gold plate on a white and green enamel.

These buttons have recently reached the Central office and are now ready to be sent out to our Branches whenever application is made.

Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. O. Henders, President.

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

No better way of advertising the Grain Growers' association than have every member wear one of them. It would enable members to recognize one another, and give others an idea of the numerical strength of the Association.

The secretary of Strathclair writes that at their annual meeting they passed a resolution that every person who profited by co-operation would have to prepay his membership fee for the following year, with the result that they have now sixty members for 1913, and fifty-two paid-up members for 1914. Can any one of our Branches beat that?

The usual monthly meeting of the Grand Narrows Branch was held on Friday evening the 18th inst. The fea-

ture of the evening was an address by Mr. McCuish. He dealt on quite a number of subjects, such as co-operative buying and selling, railway rates, sample marketing, need for freer trade by cutting down or abolishing the tariff. Mr. McCuish advised his audience to be "Farmers in politics, first, last and all the time," instead of tying themselves up to and blindly following political windbags of either party, who are quite willing to discuss any question for hours, excepting questions which vitally affect the farmers' interests.

JAMES MACLEOD HUTCHISON,
Secretary-Treasurer.



THE BEST ENGINE

Figure it any way you like; price, economy, reliability, long life, simplicity, freedom from repairs; all the points in which you must have satisfaction in your gasoline engine, the best engine is the

GALLOWAY

You say, "Prove it, Mr. Galloway." Well, then, I will. I will put it on to your farm. I will let you try it for 90 days, and will let you prove it yourself, you to be the only judge. You find out how much gasoline it uses, how much power you get, how easy it is to run, all the rest of it, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, the trial of the engine will not cost you a dollar. If you are satisfied you keep the engine.

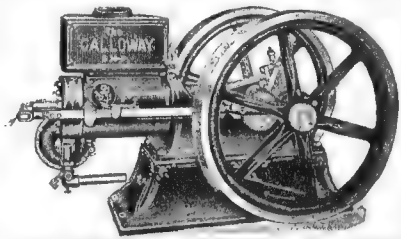
Now, isn't that a fair proposition?

I know every engine that is offered to you for use in Canada, and I tell you to compare the Galloway with them from every standpoint, and then together on your own place if you feel like it; I don't care how you make the comparison, I know I can give you the engine that will suit you.

We have the engines in stock in Winnipeg, ready to make immediate delivery. We can supply every need you have, and if you buy without first investigating the Galloway you will make a mistake that will mean a loss to you of \$50 to \$300, depending on the engine you buy.

Spend 2 c. to get my catalog and my special proposition to you. Write for special proposition to first 10 men or more in every township. It's the most liberal proposition you ever heard of. It will mean money to you, perhaps pay for your entire outfit.

Write today; get the information, even if you are not going to buy for 18 months. You will be surprised at our magnificent value. Write today.



The William Galloway Co. of Canada, Limited
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA Dept. G.G.

2,000 Gophers Can Be Killed For 75 Cents!



A 75-cent box of Kill-Em-Quick contains enough deadly doses to kill 2000 gophers. And there are that many on every small farm in gopher-infested regions. Besides, every pair raises from twenty to thirty-six young ones per year. Kill-Em-Quick kills gophers for less than one cent per acre. It is guaranteed. If it fails, you get your money back promptly.

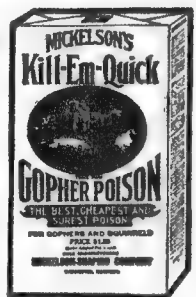
Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick

has a peculiar odor and taste that attract gophers, they eat it, and it is so deadly that the merest atom kills a gopher. No other poison compares with it. Others must be greatly weakened, are bitter, and are not eaten by gophers. Besides, you are never sure you are getting the pure, unadulterated poison. It's different with Kill-Em-Quick. You get what you pay for. It is

Absolutely Guaranteed

An hour after spreading it you can go into your fields and find dead gophers all around. It kills them before they can get back into their holes. They leave tender shoots of grain for Kill-Em-Quick. You ought to use it. Get a package at once—have it ready for the first gopher. Kill-Em-Quick is made in 7c and \$1.25 sizes. Get it from your druggist—or sent direct, prepaid, on receipt of price. Guarantee with every box. ANTON MICKELSON, PRES.

Mickelson-Shapiro Co.
Department K Winnipeg, Manitoba



FREE

—this attractive, handy leather coin purse—the finest you ever saw. In every box of Kill-Em-Quick there is one coupon. Send two with the one in this advertisement and purse will be sent you. Get two boxes Kill-Em-Quick at once. Clip coupon in this advertisement, send all three to us and get this coin purse free.

Free Coin Purse

This coupon and two coupons from Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick entitle you to one leather coin purse free. Send no money—just this coupon and two coupons from Kill-Em-Quick packages.

Mickelson-Shapiro Co.
Dept. K, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Hon. Pres.—James Bower - Red Deer
 President—W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
 Vice-Presidents: First, J. Quinsey,
 Noble; Second, W. S. Henry, Bow Is-
 land; Third, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona;
 Fourth, E. Carswell, Red Deer.
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream - Calgary
 Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge - Calgary

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
 P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

District Directors:
 Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Ed-
 monton—George Bevington, Winterburn;
 Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strone; Red
 Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary
 —Henry Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod
 —J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—
 A. Rawlins, Taber.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Official Circular No. 3

Calgary, April 28, 1913

Co-operative Credit Societies

To the officers and members of Union
 No.

Gentlemen:—Probably the most im-
 portant feature in the development of
 agriculture in any country, and yet which
 in Canada has received less attention than
 any other, is the matter of enabling the
 farmer to obtain loans at a reasonable
 rate of interest, and what is even more
 important, giving him the means of
 obtaining this credit when he is most in
 need of it. Commenting briefly on this
 subject from the platform, I have been
 asked so many questions and so much
 interest has been evinced, that I have
 decided to devote a little space to the
 actual working out of the farmers' banks
 or popular banks of Europe and India,
 more correctly known as co-operative
 credit societies. My remarks must not
 be interpreted altogether as meaning that
 I consider the complete adoption of this
 system would be the ideal solution for
 Western Canada; at the same time I
 believe that this plan could be introduced
 with considerable success at the present
 moment even into Western Canada, but
 the ideal solution would probably be
 found in a combination of three systems,
 namely, the Australian plan, the English
 savings banks and the co-operative credit
 societies.

There are two possible objections to the
 straight co-operative credit society. The
 first is that in Canada our standard banks
 would probably be short-sighted enough
 to look upon the societies as opposed to
 their interests and might possibly in-
 stitute a species of boycott against the
 individual whom they knew to be con-
 nected with these societies. This, how-
 ever, is not of great importance, to my
 mind, as the individuals who make up
 these societies are, for the most part, the
 kind whom the standard banks do not
 assist, and probably, in the course of
 a few years, our Canadian banks will
 realize what, from the first, was foreseen
 by most of the big European banks,
 viz: that the co-operative credit society
 does not take the place of a standard
 bank, but merely acts as a feeder. The
 second reason why these societies might
 be somewhat more difficult to organize
 in Western Canada is that the population
 is more or less a shifting one and in this
 way it would be more difficult to apply
 some of the rules of these societies.

The difference between a standard
 bank and a co-operative society is,
 that the bank is an institution which
 issues paper money, receives deposits
 from the public and lends money to its
 customers. In the credit societies, the
 privilege of issuing paper money is not
 asked for, nor even that of receiving
 deposits from the public, though this
 right is granted them in every country
 where they exist, nor do these societies
 lend to the public in general, but confine
 all their transactions to their own mem-
 bers. Another difference is that the bank
 or loan society lends money over the whole
 province or country, while the co-operative
 credit society from its very nature is
 confined within well defined limits and is
 especially designed to meet local needs.

The objects of these societies are, first
 of all, to fill a need which is not supplied
 by the banks, to provide for its members
 against reverses of fortune, to provide
 against enforced idleness through sickness
 or other causes, to enable persons who are
 industrious, honest and laborious to
 obtain the necessary capital to improve
 their position, to combat usury by means
 of co-operation, to foster a spirit of
 enterprise and to promote local works by
 the prudent use of savings effected
 within the districts covered by the soci-
 ety's operations. The societies have also
 proved to be a great educational factor,
 tending to the social uplift of the com-
 munity, socially, morally and mentally.
 These credit societies have now been
 established in one form or another through-
 out Germany, Austria, Hungary, Den-
 mark, Switzerland, Italy, France, Norway,
 Belgium, Ireland, India and probably
 in one or two other countries also, but
 the above mentioned are about as far

as I have got at present. It seems
 natural to assume that when the principle
 involved in these societies has been intro-
 duced with such unqualified success in
 all these various countries, that the same
 principle modified to suit Western con-
 ditions could be introduced with equal
 success in Western Canada.

In speaking of these societies or agri-
 cultural banks, a well known writer says:
 "The main advantages of a bank over a
 money lender are not that it will, in
 itself, eliminate indebtedness, but that
 (1) it encourages thrift and productivity
 by the gathering of large and small savings
 otherwise idle; (2) that its principles are
 fixed, its methods public and the results
 of borrowing from it calculable; (3) that
 it will ordinarily lend on such terms that,
 when distress comes, as it must frequently
 come to small farmers, they can borrow
 from it with the hope of extrication at no
 great interval, whereas with the money
 lender there is little hope, so that debt
 means continuous debt. While, then,
 the idea that the establishment of agri-
 cultural banks is to prove a panacea for
 indebtedness is a delusion, it is perfectly
 true that they are essential factors in
 national progress; it is, however, equally
 true that the amount and character of
 indebtedness and the results to national
 character depend largely upon the founda-
 tion principles and methods of the bank." Further on he states: "Free and un-
 restricted credit to agriculturalists in
 isolation is a positive danger, credit in
 association, guided and influenced in its
 use by the wiser counsels, by the increased
 self respect and self restraint which the
 association with the wiser and more
 prudent in mutual self developed, self
 managed, association produces, is a
 powerful restorative, an educational and
 disciplinary agent, a national necessity,"
 and later still he says: "But the greatest
 of all advantages is found in that class
 of banks called co-operative, where the
 advancement of the members, the borrow-
 ers is the principal object of the bank and
 not the mere earning of dividends on
 capital, still less the exploitation of the
 borrower."

Among the results achieved by these
 co-operative banks, probably the most
 important is that usury disappears. In
 Switzerland, thirty years ago, complaints
 as to usury were as frequent as anywhere,
 today the money lender is declared on the
 best of authority to be of no account.
 In Switzerland there are today nearly
 1,000 credit banks for some three and
 a half million people. In 1897, a special
 commission of the British House of
 Commons on money lending reported as
 follows: "Your committee have received
 important evidence as to the operation
 of co-operative banks on the continent
 and in some parts of the United Kingdom.
 It appears that the establishment of
 such banks has been of great use in
 abolishing or surely diminishing the
 lending of money at an exorbitant rate
 of interest to the working classes. Your
 committee are impressed with the extreme
 usefulness of these institutions and they
 are of opinion that they meet a real want,
 especially in agricultural districts." The
 opinion of such a body as this special
 committee is a particularly valuable one.
 Another result is the lesson of self help,
 which is so essential a lesson to learn if
 one is to succeed in these days. Assis-
 tance given by large institutions either
 philanthropic or State is most likely to
 be over abused or abortive. Henry W.
 Wolff, a famous writer on this subject,
 says that "if a man is to value a gift,
 he must be his own benefactor, if he is to
 deal scrupulously with it, he must be
 its guardian." One notices also the
 tremendous force of these credit societies.
 In almost every instance the banks have
 forced their way in without the legislation,
 which is necessary for them to do the
 most good. In the case of Italy, these
 banks struggled against great difficulties
 for eighteen years, and in 1881, when they
 were finally recognized by law, there
 were only 171 banks. Eight years later,
 in 1889, there were no less than 692, so
 great was the stimulative power of
 special legislation. The lesson we may
 learn from the experience of other coun-
 tries is, that laws are not necessary,

but that they certainly are a very great
 help.

In considering the organization of
 these societies, a number of points are
 of interest. One notices, of course, that
 the one vote principle is in evidence
 everywhere. For the most part there
 is no limit to the interest any individual
 has in the society. This is not necessary
 as no voting by proxy is allowed nor
 is it required, thus the one vote is ample
 safeguard against the speculator, even
 though there be no limit to the amount of
 money invested. The capital is supplied
 in part by means of shares, but the value
 of these shares is very low and the terms
 of payment are purposely made as small
 as possible so as to permit of everyone
 taking a share. In Italy and France they
 range from \$1.00 to as much as \$20.00,
 according to the varying circumstances
 and requirements of the community for
 whose benefit it is intended. Payments
 generally extend for at least one year,
 but the matter is one to be fixed entirely
 by by-law of the association. For the
 most part the shares are withdrawable,
 but one notices that in every instance
 a large reserve fund is built up, the amount
 set aside as a reserve being often as high
 as 15 per cent. or 20 per cent. of the
 profits. This will sound strange to some
 who think that co-operation consists
 mainly of doing out every last cent which
 the company may earn, but one finds,
 when one gets to the home of co-operation,
 that a reserve fund is one of the most
 important principles in the whole thing,
 thus the reserve is prominent in co-
 operative credit societies, and indeed,
 until such a reserve is formed, it would
 be folly to make the shares withdrawable.
 In the matter of making loans, members
 only enjoy the right of borrowing from
 the association. This is a matter of
 principle, as for co-operation to be suc-
 cessful, all must co-operate, and the
 organization of these societies is accom-
 plished in such easy steps that there is
 no excuse for any man to remain outside.
 The safeguards seem particularly loose
 to the casual observer, yet, on considera-
 tion, one realizes the reason for the tremen-
 dous success which these organizations
 have achieved and for the high position
 which their securities occupy in the
 European money market. Here are a
 few of the safeguards: (a) All members
 are elected by ballot of the whole associa-
 tion. (b) Loans are only made to mem-
 bers who, being responsible for the
 association, of which they are a part,
 are naturally careful to see that they
 themselves do nothing to injure the as-
 sociation. (c) Loans are only made for a
 specific purpose, which must be stated

by the applicant, and the purpose must
 be for productive purposes only. (d) The
 amount of the loan is assessed by a special
 commission, who work without remunera-
 tion (a condition which applies to all
 officers). This is to guard against more
 money being asked for than is required
 for the purpose stated. (e) The Board
 of Credit may not themselves borrow.
 (f) Most societies fix a stated amount
 as a maximum loan for any purpose. (g)
 There is a committee of supervision
 over all other committees or sub-com-
 mittees which may be appointed. (h)
 Supreme authority in all matters is
 vested in the general assembly or meeting
 of the association. This is possible
 through the purely local nature of the
 association which does away with the
 necessity of a more or less autocratic
 board of directors, such as exists in all
 joint stock companies.

This paper has already run to greater
 length than I intended, and yet not one
 half has been said which could be said
 in regard to the far reaching effects and
 tremendous results achieved in the last
 half century by these organizations. In
 considering the general principles of
 the associations, the key-note of them all
 is evidently Simplicity, thus making
 the work of the associations intelligible
 to every man whatever his education
 may be. In closing, I cannot help but
 refer to a point on which I have touched
 once before, that we cannot hope to
 adopt any existing system as it is in
 Western Canada. This was tried in
 Belgium where they attempted to take
 the German tree, as someone said, and
 transplant it into the Belgian pot. The
 result was that at first the organizations
 did not flourish as they had done in other
 countries. Later on the trouble was
 solved by modifying the strict German
 plan to suit Belgian needs and the orga-
 nizations immediately sprang to the front
 at a tremendous pace. What is needed
 is a cutting taken from the European or
 Indian systems and transplanted into
 Western Canada, and this thought, I
 think, is worthy of consideration by
 every man who is conscientiously working
 for the advancement of agriculture in
 Canada, which must mean the advance
 of Canada itself. The history of every
 country in the world bears out the state-
 ment that any really effective scheme
 of agricultural organization cannot be
 carried out unless supplemented by some
 practical system of co-operative agricul-
 tural credit.

Yours sincerely,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
 General Secretary.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Seven per cent. (7%) per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 31st May, 1913, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, June 2nd, 1913. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, 1913, both days inclusive.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Home Bank of Canada will be held at the Head Office, 8 King St. West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 24th day of June, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,

General Manager.

Toronto, April 10th, 1913.

BY-LAW TO INCREASE CAPITAL

It is the intention at the above Meeting to submit for the consideration and approval of the Shareholders a By-law to authorize the increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank to \$5,000,000.

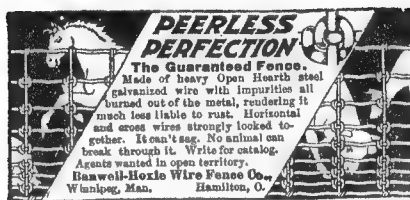
Winnipeg
 Office:

426 Main Street

W. A. Macnaffie
 Manager

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Cut Down Fuel Bills

If you would have a house free from drafts — whose walls will turn aside the bitterest gale and keep out the keenest frost—a house which is easy to heat and comfortable to live in—use

"Sovereign" Sheathing Felt

Trade Mark Registered

to interline the walls, floors and ceiling.

SOVEREIGN Sheathing Felt is really light-weight RU-BER-OID Roofing — a thick, waterproof, windproof, insulating blanket which keeps a house warm in winter and cool in summer. It will endure and protect as long as the building stands.

Get a sample from the nearest RU-BER-OID dealer, or write for sample and booklet to

104
Standard Paint Co. of Canada, Limited
Montreal-Winnipeg-Calgary-Vancouver



Send for some Cuttings, Seedlings or Fruit Bushes. The best time to plant is from May 15th to 30th. Prices as follows, express prepaid:

Maple Seedlings	Per 1000	\$6.00
Ash Seedlings	"	7.00
Russian Willow Cuttings..	"	4.50
Russian Poplar Cuttings..	"	6.00
Rooted Willows, 2 ft.	"	3.00
Rooted Poplar, 2 ft.	"	6.00
Current Bushes	Per doz.	1.25
Gooseberry Bushes	"	2.00
Red Raspberries	Per 100	4.00
Caragana, 1 ft.	"	3.00
Lilac, 3 ft.	Each	.40
Honeysuckle, 3 ft.	"	.50
Hardy Apples	"	.35
Hardy Crabs	"	.40
Hybrid Plums	"	.60

*Can express on one day's notice.

JOHN CALDWELL

VIRIDEN NURSERIES, VIRIDEN, MAN.

For Spraying

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Bushes and Plants, there's nothing to equal



EUREKA
COMPRESSED AIR FOUNTAIN
SPRAYER

Requires but one pumping to empty entire contents of tank. Automatic lever valve stops flow of liquid while going from one plant to another. Easy, light, compact, tested to stand 5 times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two nozzles, with hose attachment for spraying small trees. Write for catalogue. THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. Limited, - Woodstock, Ont.

LORD SALISBURY ON A REFERENDUM

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking last night at a Primrose League meeting, at Darwen, said the House of Lords had thrown out the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment Bills because they thought that measures of this kind might not be passed except by the direct wish of the electors. (Cheers.) Before the constitution was mutilated there was some chance of that happening, but now that was altered. When they got this government out it would be for Unionists to see that the people were protected from any recurrence of this state of things in the future. They would take steps—at least he hoped so—to see that it was part of our constitution that when matters had not been really considered by the people they should be referred directly to the people. He hoped that when a Unionist government got into office they would introduce a system of Referendum so that when the people had not decided they should have an opportunity of coming to a decision on matters of importance. — Yorkshire Post, Leeds, England, Feb. 22, 1913.

SHOULD INVESTIGATE CHARGES

The charges made by the editor of the "Grain Growers' Guide," in giving evidence before the Banking Committee of the House of Commons with reference to the rates of interest charged by the banks when lending money to Western farmers, should be the subject of investigation by a royal commission. The charges should either be disproved or proved and the abuses wiped out. Of course it is trite to say that the farmer should have just as fair treatment with regard to borrowing money as the Eastern manufacturer or anyone else, for that matter. To the men who argue that the Dominion Government must come to the rescue of Mackenzie & Mann even to the tune of thirty or forty million dollars, because the Canadian Northern Railway is a national work and, therefore, cannot be permitted to suffer any catastrophe, it might fairly be replied that the welfare of the Canadian farmer is quite as much a national matter and quite as much in need of Government study. But these rights of the farmer must be obvious to everyone. The Ottawa Administration should appoint a competent commission to investigate Mr. Chipman's charges and to enact whatever legislation appears necessary to prevent the recurrence of such conditions if they can be proved really to exist.—Collier's.

FORESTRY CONVENTION AT WINNIPEG

Every farmer realizes the importance of timber supply to the settlers on the prairies. This makes the coming convention of the Canadian Forestry Association in Winnipeg, July 7 to 10, of great interest to everybody on the prairies. This organization, which has for its objects the keeping up of forests on lands not suited for agriculture, and the development of these forests so as to produce the best results both in regard to timber supply and in the protection of agriculture and stream flow, has been in existence for about fourteen years awakening public opinion on this subject. It has held conventions in Eastern and Western Canada, but this is the first time it has ever come to Winnipeg. Among the subjects to be discussed will be the experts who will attend will be farmers' plantations and their possibilities, the advisability of planting up with trees the large areas of sand lands in different parts of the Western provinces, the handling of the prairie forest reserves so as to secure the best results in every way for the surrounding community. It is expected there will be a large attendance of all interested in tree growing and in all phases of forest conservation. Special rates will be in force to the Winnipeg Exhibition at this time. For programs, railway rates, etc., application may be made to James Lawler, secretary, Canadian Forestry Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa, Ont.

If for the space of twelve calendar months no new ships were built by any nation, in what conceivable manner would the interests of any nation be prejudiced?—Right Hon. Winston Churchill.



Deep Plowing—the first step in thorough Summer Fallow Cultivation

A Half Crop or a Whole Crop! Which?

The great benefits which result from thorough summer fallow are no longer questioned by shrewd Canadian farmers. They know that it is the only way to insure maximum crops, best quality yields and biggest market prices.

Horse Cultivation is Half Cultivation

If you now depend on inefficient horses to accomplish this important work, you are losing time and money. For horse cultivation of your summer fallow is only half cultivation. And surely, it's poor policy to stop with half measures after investing a lot of time, hard work and money in a job.

Here's the Paying Way

The way to make your summer fallow return the biggest dividends on your investment, is to do it with a

HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR

because the tractor way is the scientific, money-making way. By the time your horses are through plowing and are struggling against the first crop of fast growing weeds, the tractor has finished the whole job and is ready to tackle something else.

Tractor Conquers Weeds

Moreover, with the tractor you can plow deep—turn up fresh, vigorous soil—and surface cultivate all your idle acreage, three or four times, in quick succession, and at rock bottom cost. You can easily conquer the weeds as fast as they appear, and at the same time, thoroughly pulverize the surface soil.

Biggest Benefits Follow

Land, summer fallowed this way, receives a much needed rest—perfect sub-soil drainage is established, evaporation is prevented, and the result of your efforts is a fine, mellow, highly fertile seed bed, best for seed germination and growth. Of course, better crops are assured next season.

A General Purpose Tractor

A Hart-Parr Oil Tractor is of equal importance for other farm work. Not only will it harvest your entire crop, but it will thresh that same crop without a moment's delay and secure your grain in fine condition. The Hart-Parr Oil Tractor farmer is the one who finishes his season's work quickest and catches the best market.

Better than Horses--and Cheaper

Depending on size, a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor will take the place of 10 to 30 sturdy horses, and do all your work better, cheaper and quicker. It uses CHEAPEST KEROSENE for fuel at all loads, but when you stop the engine the fuel expense stops. It has fewer parts than any other tractor of equal power and is easiest to operate and care for. The oil cooled engine adapts the Hart-Parr Oil Tractor for work in hottest or coldest weather.

Built in Three Sizes

There is a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor for every farm—large or small. Consult us on your power requirements and let us tell you the size outfit best adapted for your needs.

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It will cost you nothing to investigate. So write today for our catalog and interesting literature on power farming costs.

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Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

TWO FARMS TO SELL OR RENT, ON crop or cash payments. The north half of Section 24, Township 8, Range 81, and the south-east quarter of Section 12, in Township 4, Range 80, both west of the Principal Meridian in Saskatchewan, close to Carleton Place and Gainsborough. Apply for particulars to Messrs. Adolph and Blake, Northern Crown Bank Chambers, Brandon, Manitoba, solicitors for the owner. 11-1f.

WANTED—CLEAR TITLE FARMS, HOMES or pre-emptions in exchange for clear title lots. Give full particulars in first instance to Room 16, Cadogan Block, Calgary. 17-8

FOR SALE—320 ACRES VIRGIN LAND within 5 miles of Kerrobert, Sask. W 1/4 of Section 33, Township 88, Range 28, west of 3rd Meridian. Apply—Owner, Post Office Box 1128, Winnipeg. 17-8

IMPROVED AND WILD FARM LANDS for sale.—The only fall wheat district in Manitoba. McVeety Land Agency, Swan River, Man. 16-6

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER WHO has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn. 16-6

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE SEVENTY-FIVE H. P. Case Plowing Engine, with extension rims and fuel bunkers. One 36x56 Advance Separator, Ruth Feeder, Perfection Weigher and Wind Stackers, Two Tanks and Caboose One eight-furrow Cockshutt Engine Gang, stubble and breaker bottoms. All in good shape. Will take \$1,700 cash, or will sell separate. For particulars address Box 58, Glenboro, Man. 15-6

FOR SALE—GAAR-SOOTT FORTY HORSE Steam Engine, in good condition; John Deere twelve-bottom Engine gang, stubble and breaker bottoms, used but little. Might consider trade for wild land. J. O. Smith, Elie, Man. 15-6

FOR SALE—TRACTOR BARGAINS. BIG Four "80" also Minneapolis "25" never used. P.O. Box 87, Milwaukee, Wis. 19-4

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Hardy northern grown stock. Senator Dunlap, Parson's Beauty, Glen Mary, Clyde Warfield and other leading varieties. Price \$10.00 per thousand, express charges prepaid. Catalogue with full cultural directions mailed on request. Monrad Wigen, Wynndel, B.C. 15-6

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR and Royal Russets. One Dollar per bushel, bags free. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-18

"WEE MACGREGOR" AND DEWEY. Best Potatoes to grow. Illustrated descriptive list free. Bushel One Dollar. Rowan Bros., Macgregor, Man. 17-6

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—OLYDE STALLIONS, rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Two roan yearling Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire sows to farrow in June. Orders taken for spring pigs. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 15-1f

FARM HANDS

WANTED BY THE FIRST OF MAY—A middle-aged experienced housekeeper. One accustomed to farm conditions. Apply A. D. McKillican, Delisle, Sask. 18-3

HORSES

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM—OLYDES—dales—Imported and home bred. Stud headed by imported "Gallant Argyle." Shorthorns, dairy strain. In Yorkshire hogs and White Wyandotte poultry the best breeding stock is kept. O. V. Hodgson, Cowley, Alta. 14-18

IMPOTENT AND INDIFFERENT SIRE and dams successfully treated. Have made special study of it. Address J. Wilhelm, V.S., Specialist on Generation, 205 9th St., Saskatoon, Sask. Correspondence confidential. 16-18

PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

REGISTERED PURE BRED BLACK PER-cheron Horses, 8 years old. Will sell cheap. Good reasons for disposal. Robert Bigger, Namaka, Alta. 19-6

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CHOICE FLAX SEED—WE HAVE SOME particularly fine flax seed for sale at prices well within its value to the farmer who wants to grow clean seed. Our "Crop Payment" plan of buying helps the farmer who wants "time," and our liberal discount is attractive to the cash buyer. Samples and full particulars upon request. The Mooney Seed Co., Ltd., Box 740, Saskatoon, Sask. 17-4

PURE NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY Seed. \$7.00 per hundred, bags included. R. F. McVeety, Swan River, Man. Echo Seed Farm. 16-6

HARDY TIMOTHY SEED—WE OFFER A small quantity of Timothy seed. This was grown in Saskatchewan and is now thoroughly acclimated and hardy. Get the best. The Mooney Seed Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. 17-4

EYE AND BROME GRASS SEED FOR Sale—10 cents per lb., F.O.B. Elm Creek. Sacks free. Jos. Rinn, Elm Creek, Man. 15-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—600 BUSHELS. Germination 99% in 4 days. T. Bates, Gleichen, Alta. 15-6

TENDERS

TENDERS WANTED BY MAY 15th FOR one car load of Binder Twine by the Ingelow Co-operative Co. Prices f.o.b. Ingelow, Man. 18-3

LUMBER AND POSTS

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE IN CARLOTS. Half cash deposit with Grain Growers' Guide required. Write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 16-6

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. BARRED Rocks. Cockerels. Eggs for hatching. George Z. Smith, Minitonas, Man. 17-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, UN-related p.lrs. Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask. 17-18

STEVE TOMCOO, LIPTON, SASK. Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18-1f

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. Buff Orpington Cockerels and Eggs. This Farm and Stock complete for Sale. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 19-1f

FOR SALE—TWO GRAND PURE BRED Shorthorn Bulls, each twenty-two months old. Colors—Dark red and handsome roan. Bred by Frederic Kirkham, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-1f

12 SHORTHORN BULLS—INCLUDING choice 2-year-olds and show yearlings. 80 sold since Jan. 1. Yorkshire boars and weanlings. Grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 19-1f

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale. 19-2

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PURE BRED AY-shire cow, young. A. Hunter, Binscarth, Man. 19-2

HOLSTEIN GRADE HEIFERS AND COWS. Registered stock, both sexes. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 18-18

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-1f

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle. 18-18

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FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Binscarth. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 84-1f

FOR SALE—TWO 200-EGG CAPACITY incubators, slightly soiled, in perfect condition. \$25.00 each, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd., 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 18-1f

HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE Study. Free on application. Secretary International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 11-18

WOODROW WILSON AND HIS PREDECESSORS

Inaugurated							
Name	Born	Year	Age	Politics	State	Died	Age
1 George Washington	1732	1789	57	Fed.	Virginia	1799	67
2 John Adams	1735	1797	62	Fed.	Mass.	1826	90
3 Thomas Jefferson	1743	1801	58	Rep.	Virginia	1826	83
4 James Madison	1751	1809	58	Rep.	Virginia	1836	85
5 James Monroe	1758	1817	59	Rep.	Virginia	1831	73
6 John Quincy Adams	1767	1825	58	Rep.	Mass.	1848	80
7 Andrew Jackson	1767	1829	62	Dem.	Tennessee	1845	78
8 Martin Van Buren	1782	1837	55	Dem.	New York	1862	79
9 William H. Harrison	1773	1841	68	Whig	Ohio	1841	68
10 John Tyler	1790	1841	51	Dem.	Virginia	1862	72
11 James K. Polk	1795	1845	50	Dem.	Tennessee	1849	53
12 Zachary Taylor	1784	1849	65	Whig	Virginia	1850	65
13 Millard Fillmore	1800	1850	50	Whig	New York	1874	74
14 Franklin Pierce	1804	1853	49	Dem.	New Haven	1869	64
15 James Buchanan	1791	1857	66	Dem.	Penn.	1868	77
16 Abraham Lincoln	1809	1861	52	Rep.	Illinois	1865	56
17 Andrew Jackson	1808	1865	57	Rep.	Tennessee	1875	66
18 Ulysses S. Grant	1822	1869	47	Rep.	Dis. Col.	1885	63
19 Rutherford B. Hayes	1822	1877	54	Rep.	Ohio	1893	70
20 James A. Garfield	1831	1881	49	Rep.	Ohio	1881	49
21 Chester A. Arthur	1830	1881	51	Rep.	New York	1886	56
22 Grover Cleveland	1837	1885	48	Dem.	New York	1908	71
23 Benjamin Harrison	1833	1889	55	Rep.	Indiana	1901	67
24 Grover Cleveland	1837	1893	56	Dem.	New York	1908	71
25 William McKinley	1843	1897	54	Rep.	Ohio	1901	58
26 Theodore Roosevelt	1858	1901	43	Rep.	New York
27 William H. Taft	1857	1909	52	Rep.	Ohio
28 Woodrow Wilson	1856	1913	57	Dem.	New Jersey

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BUTTER—DEMAND IS EXCELLENT FOR No. 1 Dairy Butter in tubs or prints. Advise us how many cows you are milking or how much butter you can ship us every two weeks, and we will write you fully telling you how to secure best results for your butter fat. Simpson Produce Company, 248 Princess St., Winnipeg. 6-1f.

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TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drink ing water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES AND Barred Rocks, bred from Hawkins' New York and Boston prize winning strains, but Saskatchewan raised. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 19-6

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS—THE BLUE Ringlet kind. One-fifty per fifteen. C. F. Brewer, Dauphin, Man (formerly of Ashville). 19-6

McOPA FARM—BARRED ROCK AND Fawn and White Runner duck eggs, \$2 per setting. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-6

THREE CHOICE PENS HEAVY LAYING Snow White Wyandottes. Two dollars per fifteen. Three-fifty per thirty. Unfertiles replaced. Incubator eggs seven dollars hundred. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 17-3

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.00 setting. Buff Orpingtons, \$3.00. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 15-6

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FROM FARM. raised and splendid laying strain. \$1.50 per 15 eggs, or \$6.00 per 100. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 17-6

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR sale, \$1.00 per setting. Apply Brookshaw, Alexander, Man. 15-6

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR sale. Two dollars per setting. William Graham, Benito, Man. 15-6

H. J. STEVENSON, BOX 47, BOISSEvain. Man.—Buff Orpington and Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. None better. 18-4

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHING from Provincial Prize Winners. Three and Five Dollars per setting. Henry Barton Davidson, Sask. 14-6

BLACK ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PRIZE-winners, \$2.50 per setting. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 18-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS. Eggs \$1.00 setting. Cockerels \$1.75. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 17-6

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED S. O. Reds. \$2.00 per 15. Andrew Penny, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

SITTINGS OF 15 EGGS FROM PRIZE-winning R. O. R. I. Reds, \$2.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 18-18

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—TWO DOL-lars per setting. Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man. 19-8

BARRED ROCK EGGS—ONE DOLLAR FOR thirteen. Tamworth pigs for sale. James Honeyman, Fairfax, Man. 16-4

EGGS FOR SALE—PURE BRED RHODE Island Reds. Two dollars per fifteen. Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 18-6

WHITE ROCKS—EXCEL LAYING STRAIN Eggs for sale, \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per hundred. A. Fredlund, Dubuc, Sask. 19-6

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 per fifteen. Edward Helem, Medora, Man. 16-16

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS—EGGS \$2.50 setting. R. A. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 16-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM CHOICE utility stock. \$1 for 15, \$6 a 100. Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 16-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—TWO-FIFTY per setting. W. Dawson, Juniata, Sask. 16-6

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ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 84-1f

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS-ter and solicitor. Wilkie, Sask. 20-1f

MOTORCYCLES

MOTORCYCLE, TWO-SPEED. BOX L, Plumas, Man. 18-6

Get the Cream



Don't be content with skim milk profits from your livestock; get the best of it, all that is due you. Just put your horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in condition to do more work, produce more milk, make greater gains in flesh. That is the secret of success. This is easy! Just use

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For forty years the standard stock tonic and conditioner. Progressive stock owners cannot afford to do without it. 25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb. Pail, \$3.50. Keep on hand for quick use.

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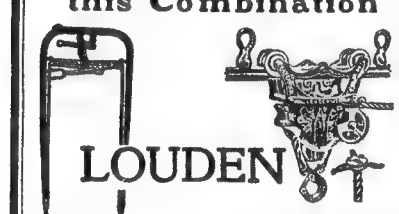
and Healing Powder. Good for man or beast. They quickly cure cuts, wounds, sores, galls, burns. 25c, 50c. Sample mailed for 2c. "Your money back if it fails."

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Because the CARRIER

—has proven itself by many years of testing and by thousands of farmers to be the one perfect carrier. It is simply and strongly constructed of malleable iron, firmly braced where strength is most needed. Its mechanism is perfect. Has large swivel, positive lock and wide flaring mouth.

Sold at a price within reach of everyone.

and the FORK

—when used with this carrier cuts down time and labour in handling hay. You can't beat this Louden Harpoon Fork. Material and construction insure strength as well as ease of operation. It locks both open and shut. Has concave points and is designed to carry a large load. Here is a combination outfit that is well worth while. Ask the Louden dealer in your town to show you.

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The C.P.R.

(By Gerald J. Lively.)

Who is it holds the prairie land?
The C.P.R.
Beneath their plutocratic hand?
The C.P.R.
Who owns the farmers, hand and head,
Who'll own his children when he's dead?
And yet we might have owned instead
The C.P.R.

You must not judge, O Western rubes,
The C.P.R.
For they can prove that squares are
cubes,
The C.P.R.
They don't deserve a single knock,
They never let out sand for rock,
They never heard of watered stock.
The C.P.R.

Who own the most progressive line?
The C.P.R.
Whose rolling stock is all that's fine?
The C.P.R.
Whose track is just the best that's
made,
With easiest curves and gentlest grade,
Who never had a grain blockade?
The C.P.R.

Who's never greedy, never grabs?
The C.P.R.
Who never broke a strike with "scabs"?
The C.P.R.
Who pay their workers all they're worth,
Who help us through a time of dearth,
Who do not want to hog the earth?
The C.P.R.

Who never overcharge for freights?
The C.P.R.
Who never "do" you on your weights?
The C.P.R.
Who have no blot upon their name,
And cows and horses never maim,
Or if they do, don't fight the claim?
The C.P.R.

Who never fail to fence their tracks?
The C.P.R.
Who never yet escaped a tax?
The C.P.R.
Who've always paid on increment,
Who never stole a continent,
And with it all are not content?
The C.P.R.

Who keeps an army corps of tools,
The C.P.R.
Around the world abutting fools,
The C.P.R.
Who've scattered pamphlets far and
wide,
Who every bunkum trick have tried,
Who've lied and lied, and known
they've lied,
The C.P.R.

Who are thought grasping when they're
not,
The C.P.R.
Who don't want more than all you've
got,
The C.P.R.
Who never "lobbied through" a steal,
Who would not touch a dirty deal,
Who would not take a nigger's meal,
The C.P.R.

Who though hard up still ne'er desponds,
The C.P.R.
Who always raises cash by bonds,
The C.P.R.
In fact who're everything that's nice,
Who never needed asking twice
To carve themselves the melon slice,
The C.P.R.

Who at elections take the front,
The C.P.R.
And do "The Grand Old Empire"
stunt,
The C.P.R.
Who talk about the Nation's Rights,
And how they've helped it in its fights,
Who own that hatching ground for
knights,
The C.P.R.

And yet, O dwellers in the West
Neath the C.P.R.
You seem to think that they are best,
The C.P.R.
The country doesn't seem to mind
These masters, O, so good and kind,
And if you look perhaps you'll find
Some R's" as bad as C.P. are.

All power is a trust and we are ac-
countable for its use.—Disraeli.

A straight from the shoulder message to separator buyers

Beware of separator salesmen who claim that their machine is "just like the De Laval" or "as good as the De Laval."

Such claims are all absolutely false.

Such imitators juggle with words.

Instead of putting into their machine the experience and



the workmanship and the material necessary to make a cream separator anything like as good as the De Laval, they find it cheaper and easier to "claim everything" and make a bugbear of "price" to keep the buyer from discovering the mechanical shortcomings of their machines.

They go on Barnum's theory that the people like to be fooled and they don't care how they get your money just so long as they get it.

It is unfortunate that the separator business should be burdened with such unfair business methods, but since it is it behooves every prospective separator buyer to use care and good judgment in the selection he makes.

Look well to the demonstrated ability of the concern that makes the machine to build a good separator. Avoid buying a machine whose makers have had little separator experience, or who are constantly changing from one makeshift type to another.

Talk with separator users who have learned by experience.

The more you investigate the more you will find that there is one and only one separator that stands in a class all by itself.

It was the pioneer cream separator in 1878 and it has been first ever since.

You will find that more machines of this make are being sold than all other makes combined.

You will find that 98% of the world's creameries use it exclusively.

You will find that every user of this machine is a booster.

You will find that its makers are so confident of its superiority that you may have a free trial of it alongside any other machine and judge for yourself as to which machine will serve you best.

This machine has over 1,500,000 satisfied users.

It will serve you best, save you most and last the longest.

If you want to be sure of making a good bargain buy a

De Laval Cream Separator

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

GENUINE GREGG EVENERS

SIMPLEST AND STRONGEST MADE



Made for Two, Three, Four and Five Horses Abreast for Wagons, Manure Spreaders, Gang, Sulky, and Disc Plows. Also Five and Six Horse Tandem for Gang and Sulky Plows. These are made of one-quarter-inch heavier wood stock than similar eveners now on the market. Ironing extra heavy. Look for the name "Genuine Gregg" on every evener.

ASK YOUR HARDWARE OR IMPLEMENT DEALER

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "G"

GREGG MFG. CO. LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

If it comes from Gregg it must be well made.

GRAIN GROWERS!

We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for Malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Quality Butter

That's the kind you make with Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.—



Hand & Foot Levers with Roller Bearing.

Maxwell's "Favorite" is used all over the world—in Denmark, the butter country of the world—in the United States, in spite of high tariffs—and in every Section of Canada. Our Agricultural Colleges and Govt. Inspectors recommend it, because it is the finest butter-maker in the world. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle it. **David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.** Western Representative **Jos. A. McEwan, 603 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.**

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If you have saved a little money and are ambitious to increase the earning capacity of your farm, investigate the possibilities offered by a Midget roller flour mill. You may be able to more than double your present income, and without interfering with your other farm work.

The Midget Mill is self contained, does as effective work as the largest mills, requires but little space, weighs 3 tons, can be operated by you alone, and no previous experience is necessary. Capacity, one barrel an hour.

Write for full particulars, terms, free booklet, and testimonials. Address, The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, Montreal.

WOOL

If you have any sheep and want to dispose of your clip, ship it direct to us, whether it is 100 lbs. or a carlot. We quote special prices on Western Wool in carlots. Write for prices. If you or your lad have been trapping muskrats send them in, mail or express.

Northwest Hide and Fur Co.
278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg

UNANIMOUS VERDICT
IN THE CASE OF THE
I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER
BEFORE THE COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION
IN FAVOR OF THE
I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER
PRICE, \$3.50
Washes Anything and Everything from a Horse-Blanket and Overalls to the Finest Laces with No Injury

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Washes a Full Tub of Clothes in 3 Minutes Perfectly
Not Only Washes But Rinses and Blues
SENT UNDER A MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE COUPON
Cut out and mail coupon and your name and address with \$1.50 to Dominion Utilities Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 482½ Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., and you will receive One I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER. All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada on condition that your money is to be refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

TWO CURES FOR PESSIMISM

I had a letter the other day from a prairie girl who had lost heart. She had a burden to bear—no light burden either—and it had come to be too much for her. She told me, I am sure with all sincerity, that she wanted to lay it down, but she did not seem able to do it.

I thought and thought about her letter and the only answer I could think of for her trouble was health and service. If we find we are taking a morbid view of life our first thought should be our health. I am a firm believer in the doctrine that a good half of the pessimism of the world has its root in an unruly stomach. If it is our health that is at fault let us put ourselves in the way of becoming strong. Sometimes this is all that is necessary to flood our world again with sunlight.

But the Bible has another very beautiful cure for discouragement which goes deeper. It is summed up in the words: "He that loseth his life shall find it." This wonderful remedy has come ringing down the ages and is recognized by modern nerve specialists as the greatest cure for melancholy.

I take it that losing one's life means forgetting one's own life in caring for the lives of others and in furthering some good cause which makes for the uplift of humanity generally. I can think of no surer way to bury a sorrow than to become so busy lightening the cares of others that one has no time to dwell upon it.

We have a dear old lady in our city who, when she was still a young married woman, lost her husband, to whom she was devotedly attached. To fill up the great void in her life she began to work among the very poor. Thousands of people have learned to bless her for her kindness to them and her name lingers tenderly on the tongue of all who know her. In losing her life she has found a wider, sweeter and fuller life for herself.

There are so many hundreds of things pleading for our attention that it seems very sad indeed to think of anyone sitting down with idle hands and an aching heart.

Rest rooms should be established in all our towns for women from the country who have to hang around the stores waiting for the horses to be shod or the machinery to be mended.

Every district ought to have a woman's club for an exchange of ideas on home-making.

There should be a circulating library in all our well-settled districts for the spread of information and general culture. A musical person might start a local choir or glee club, which would give pleasure to the whole community.

The suffrage, peace, direct legislation, single tax and many other movements are always in need of earnest workers.

Somebody must be up and doing if all these ends are to be furthered and the more backward the district in which you live the greater is its need of you. So we all have a chance of losing ourselves in public service, and if we will I am sure the ancient promise will be abundantly fulfilled, "He that loseth his life shall find it."

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

YOUNG GIRL WANTS HOUSEWORK TO DO

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have never written to the Sunshine before, but I hope you will find space for my short letter. I have always enjoyed reading the Sunshine page since we got the paper, but I am afraid I cannot help anyone much, rather I am here to ask for help.

I am a fairly strong girl and am between 18 and 19 years of age. I wish to secure work. I am very hard to please. I should prefer the country, but if anyone can offer me a place in the city I will not object to it. You understand, Miss Beynon, it is housework I go in for.

I hope this will not find the waste paper basket. Wishing the Sunshiners every success.

PRAIRIE BELL.

I will be glad to forward any of the forty or fifty letters Prairie Bell is likely to receive if they are enclosed in a plain stamped envelope with a note saying for whom they are intended.

WOULD LIKE LITTLE BABY GIRL

Dear Miss Beynon:—I wonder if anyone reading this page knows where I could find a wee baby girl to bring up for my own. I would like one as young as possible. We would give her a good Christian home and do for her exactly as if she were our very own baby. We have a nice prairie home and close to a school. Of course I would want a baby that is not sickly or whose parents are not consumptive. Anyone knowing definitely of such a baby would confer a kindness on us by writing to me and stating particulars of the case, and giving address of the mother or whoever has the baby in charge.

"MOTHERLOVE."

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am still a very interested reader of the Country Home-makers and Sunshine pages and enjoy them very much.

I have never thought until now that I ever could write for the page, but as it is for all that are willing to help a little I will try to write a few lines.

I think I saw that some dear mother wrote in and wished some one would send a short prayer for a child. The one my mother taught me when very small was:

"Now I lay me down to sleep, if I should die before I wake I pray the Lord my soul to keep."

Then I have one I think is so good for the little older ones:

"Father in heaven, help Thy little child To love and serve Thee thro'out each day.

Help me to be faithful.

Help me to be kindly,

That I may please Thee

In all I do and say.

For Jesus Christ's sake. Amen."

I think one gets a great reward for working and trying very hard to teach the little ones the way they should go; they will think of it often as they grow up. I am very sure all children remember what mother did and said. I know I do think of things often that were told to me, now we are many, many miles apart, my old home was in Wisconsin.

I have one little baby boy 14 months, he is very dear to us.

I will close, thanking you very much for your kindness and hoping this will be welcome. I fear it is very poorly written. Best wishes to all. You, Miss Beynon, may give me any name you wish.

BUTTERCUP.

Dear Miss Beynon:—Being one of the first readers of The Guide I thought I would like to write to your page to secure the booklets you have for sale, also to tell you how I appreciate our page. Your own talks, Miss Beynon, are very interesting, also many of the letters, the correspondence of the mothers of April 2 being especially good. A plea for the ex-baby by Mrs. Henderson being an excellent hint.

To a Mother from Holland I would like to say that I have used the vacuum washer she spoke of since last August and like it fine. We use it just in the tub and the wash boiler. The white clothes are put through four waters. First the tub, then the boiler, then a cold water for rinsing and another for blueing. The colored clothes are, of course, not boiled.

There is not the wear on the clothes as with most machines, but there is always steam, but then there is always some discomfort doing a washing.

We had them for sale last year and still have a few for sale, but I am not writing this to advertise them at all.

I know a number of people who bought them have discarded them, but others I know continue to use them.

I would like to know if any of the members have used Eaton's mangle and how they like it? Is it heavy enough to do good work such as table cloths? I am thinking of getting one and from previous experience I know a mangle to be a great labor saver. As my letter is long for a first one I will sign myself

HOME ECONOMIC MEMBER.

Perhaps I saw you at the February convention. Did I?



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

7608—House Jacket with Fitted Back, 34 to 44 bust. With V-Shaped or High Neck, Elbow or Three-Quarter Sleeves.
7140—Breakfast Jacket, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust. 665—Embroidery Pattern. With or without Shield, with or without Seam at Center Back of Yoke, with Elbow or Three-Quarter Sleeves.
7682—Empire House Gown, 34 to 42 bust. With Three-Piece Skirt, Perforated for Walking Length, with Elbow or Long Sleeves, Chemise that can be made Low or High, with or without Collar.
7699—Work Apron, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.
7278—Work Apron, 34 to 44 bust. With High, Round or Square Neck, with or without Sleeves. The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

7732—Boy's Shirt Waist, 8 to 12 years. With Rolled Over or Straight Cuffs.
7733—Girl's Dress with Bloomers, 4 to 8 years. With High or Square Neck, Long or Elbow Sleeves.
7741—Boy's Sailor Suit, 4 to 8 years. With Broad Fall Trousers, with or without Yoke Facing on Blouse.
7723—Boy's Suit, 6 to 12 years. With Knickerbockers or Straight Trousers, Round or Square Collar, with or without Cuffs.
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702—Design for an Embroidered Pillow Case Two yards of scallops are given.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service. All patterns are ten cents each.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

MORE PRIZES COMING

Do you think you could imagine yourself a bird, animal or plant for one short while and write me a story of your life. To show you what I mean I am going to pretend that I am a sweet pea and tell you my life story.

"When I waken up from my long sleep in a little brown case I feel very warm and stuffy. I try to straighten my neck, which is quite bent over, but the lid, or should I say the roof, of the little brown house won't give even a fraction of an inch. Then I try to stretch my arms, but there is no room and so I lie still until I begin to think that I am going to die of the heat. As a last resort I gather all my little strength together and give one mighty shove against the roof and it gives way just the slightest bit. It is enough to give me a breath of air, which revives me so much that I spread myself out until I have split my house quite in two. Then it is almost no time until I am out in a wonderful world of sunshine and fresh air and have two little green wings, which humans call leaves, fluttering in the wind.

"I grow as fast as ever I can until I get so tall and slender that I can't stand up on my feet though I try my very best. While I am still worrying over this I see a woman come out and stick some stakes in the ground beside me. I lie awake most of the night wondering what they are for and then suddenly I remember dimly the vine on which I grew last summer and I begin right away to grow a hook on the end of the vine with which to hang onto the stake. When I have climbed hand over hand, or rather hook over hook, to the top of the stake they stretch strings above it and away I go again growing like mad.

"About this time I am a bit worried by something which I see growing on my side which does not look exactly like a leaf or a branch. One day it unfolds into a wonderful pink and white flower and in a day or two I am just covered with these pretty colored things. This keeps up all summer long until there comes a clear cold night when I catch my death of cold and wither away."

Do you think that you could write me a story something like that. It must be a story of something you have seen yourself and it must be written in your own words. As usual I am going to ask you to have your parents or teacher certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

The stories must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

For the three best stories I am going to give prizes of three interesting story books.

I want all the stories to be on my desk not later than May 31. Now then, little folk, sharpen up your wits and see how good a story you can write.

Anyone under seventeen years of age may send in a story.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

ROBIN RED-BREAST

I am sure that you all know this bird. The robin is one of the most common. His coat is not of a striking color, but he is, after all, quite a handsome fellow. His back is a sort of olive-grey, that is, a sort of greenish-grey or brownish-grey color. His head is almost black and he holds it up as if to say, "I'm a bold fellow. I never do wrong. I am not afraid of anybody." His throat is white, streaked with tiny black feathers. There are also white feathers around his eyes. We call him robin red-breast, but he has no truly red feathers on him. His breast and belly are of a chestnut brown color. The robin has dark brown wings, but some of the wing-feathers are edged with a lighter tint. His tail is black above, but there are white feathers under the rump. The robin's tail is not square; it is slightly rounded. The outside tail-feathers are also tipped with white. But Master Robin has a very showy mouth. We do not say that a bird has a mouth. We call such a mouth a bill. The robin's bill is yellow, both outside and in, and when a young robin stretches up in the nest and opens his big yellow bill it is indeed a very funny sight. The robin has dark legs and feet. Can you tell how

many toes he has? Oh, you know, do you? He has four toes, but three extend forwards and the other one backwards to take the place of a heel. Master Robin is not a large bird; he measures only ten inches from the tip of his bill to the tip of his tail.

Can you remember all I have told you of the robin? Try to see if it is not all true when next you see one. Do not scare the robin away; just sit quietly and watch him as he hops along, and study him when he pauses to look around.

What does Master Robin eat? His food is bugs, worms, snails and other small living things. But this is not all his food, for he is very fond of fruit. The young rascal! He comes into the strawberry bed and eats his fill. Then when strawberries are gone what does he do but fly up into the cherry tree and help himself to the sweet, juicy cherries. He seems never so happy as when he is stealing fruit. Then he flies about and sings as joyously as he can.

But, after all, the robin is not so bad as some think, for he eats more insects which would injure the fruit than the fruit itself. If he only would, he could tell us a wonderful story. Robin is a great traveller. He could teach us much geography if he would, but he cannot talk to us. He can only sing. Robin comes to us in early spring. We always know that spring is here, when we see the robins coming again. In the fall he flies off to a warmer land, far away to the south. But when spring comes again, Master Robin comes also with his glad, hearty song, and his brave joyous ways, and makes all the day bright with his song. This is all I know about Robin Red-Breast.

MARY H. TIESZEN.
Age 11.

KING ALFRED THE GREAT

My favorite hero is King Alfred the Great of England. He was born when continual fighting was going on between the Danes and the English people. From the time he was three years old till he died he studied hard and he went to Rome twice where he learned much that was useful to him afterwards.

When he was four his mother called him and his brothers and showed them a book and told them that the first one who learned it could have it. Alfred's brothers did not care about studying, but Alfred learned it and won the book. Alfred was chosen king when he was twenty-two. As soon as he became king he had to fight against the Danes. After seven years fighting he was defeated and he had to fly to the marshes in disguise. He took refuge in a herder's hut, where the woman set him one day to watch a cake in the oven. He was thinking how to save his people and he forgot the cake, which burnt. The woman did not know he was the king and she scolded him.

He collected an army of trusty men and defeated the Danes and made their leader swear to stay in a district Alfred set for them. The leader became a Christian and the Danes settled down with the English. Alfred then made good laws for his people and built schools so that every one could study. He translated some books into English and so became the father of the English literature. He built the first English navy. He is my favorite hero because he was so industrious and sturdy and so kind to his enemies.

WILFRID EGGLESTON,
Age 11.

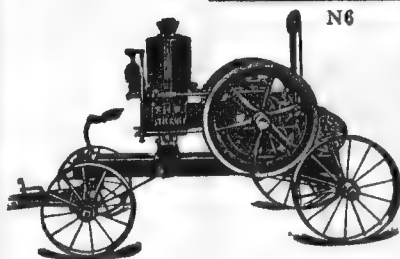
TECUMSEH

Tecumseh was a very brave Indian. He lived many years ago. He led an army of five hundred Indians in the war of eighteen and twelve.

Tecumseh and his men went with an army of Canadians to stop the Americans. When they met the Americans, who were a far larger force than the Canadians, they started fighting. The Canadians were getting beaten, so the commander took his men and retreated and left Tecumseh and his men alone. They fought bravely on, but at last the Americans overpowered them and Tecumseh and his men fell fighting on the field, where the Canadians retreated.

CLIVE LEFLAR,
Age 11. Dropmore, Man.

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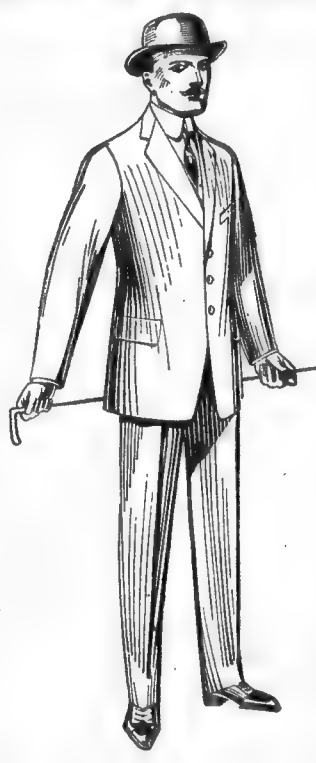


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If your dealer does not handle our lines, write the ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd., at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Calgary.



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The catalogue and patterns actually cost us 25 cents, delivered into your hands.

Why do we do it? Because we know that when once you realize the advantages of buying your clothes direct from us in London, you will become a firm and permanent customer of ours.

We undertake to prove to you that you can buy your suits direct from us and get better materials and better tailoring than you could get from your local tailor, even if you paid him just double what you would have to pay us.

The reason for this is clearly explained in the letter that we send with the Style Book and patterns.

MAKE THIS TRIAL

When you get the patterns, pick out the cloth you like, take it to your local tailor, ask him what he would charge to make a well-tailored suit of that quality of material. Then compare his price with the price asked in our catalogue. We are content to abide by the result of your own test. That's fair, isn't it?

Write for these patterns today, before you forget it. They will be sent by return mail. Address Canadian office nearest you.

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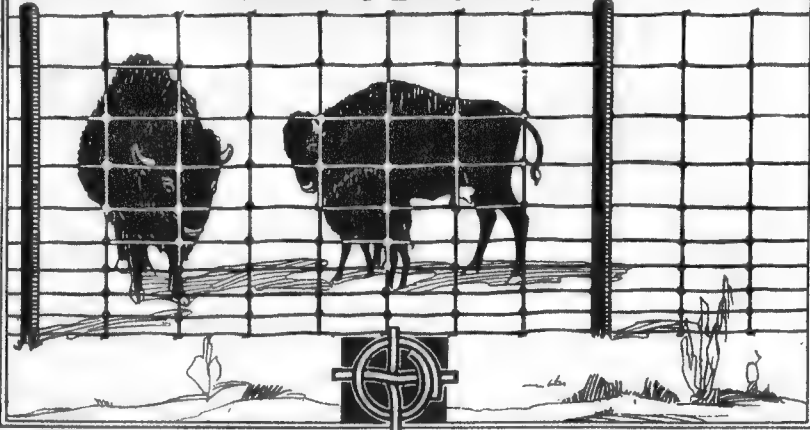
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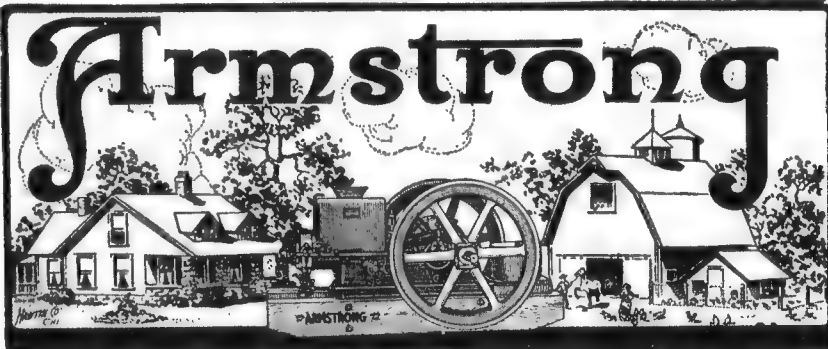
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Armstrong Engines are results of over 50 years' manufacturing experience and are built complete in Armstrong's big factory. By hundreds of the hardest kinds of tests they have been proved the most durable engines on the market. Not more than that, these engines have certain exclusive features that cut fuel expense alone one-third. Gas or Kerosene.

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7 Parts Instead of 30

Another valuable and exclusive feature of Armstrong Engines is the Patented Roller Valve Gear. This is the only mechanical movement patent granted in 10 years. This roller gear entirely eliminates cut gear and cam troubles, and reduces working parts from 30 to 7. It does away with wear and tear, increases efficiency, affords unequalled flexibility and makes Armstrong Engines indestructible. The Roller Gear and the Magneto together mean a saving of from 1/4 to 1/2 the fuel ordinarily used—a saving which more than pays interest on the money invested and eventually equals the price of the engine. Can't you see why a few extra dollars invested in such an engine is really the best kind of an investment?

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"Since 1911 I have used and abused my Armstrong 2-H. P. engine in every way known in farm service and have never seen it fail yet. Have pulled a 25-inch wood saw, a 6-inch burr mill, pump jack, washing machine, emery wheel and cream separator.

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Country Girl's Ideas

It seems part of the eternal cussedness of things that most of us spend our lives pining for what the other fellow has instead of hustling around and making the best of what we have ourselves.

Now, I suppose most of you country girls think it would be perfectly heavenly to live in Winnipeg. You can get that idea from the city girls who come out to your neighborhood to visit. These girls wear clothes of the latest cut and swagger around in absurd high-heeled shoes and have all the eligible young men of the district tagging after them. You are deceived, too, by the tales of "perfectly gorgeous" times these girls relate. They try to convey the idea that city life is a delightful compound of theatre parties, automobile rides and jaunts to the park.

What you don't hear a word about are the snubs these girls often have to take from vulgar, ignorant men; the long hours they have to stand behind a counter or work in an office, the mean little salary which barely suffices to buy the clothes they wear and to pay for the poor food many of them have to eat. They don't bother telling you, either, that they don't get a chance once in a month to sit down to the kind of meals that are served daily on many farm tables.

Perhaps you never even guess that a good share of that talk about auto rides and theatre parties is pure bluff. There is a painful lot of bluff in the world, and we must not take these people too seriously. Mind you, I don't say that this city girl who goes a-visiting in the country is exactly untruthful. She probably has had a few glorious times such as she describes but she speaks as if it were an everyday occurrence whereas they are few and far between in the lives of many working girls in the city with long drab stretches sandwiched in.

You country girls have a thousand blessings which we city girls miss. You waken up in the morning and smell the fresh, sweet air cleansed by dew and fragrant with the breath of opening prairie flowers. Your alarm clock is not the steady fall of hammers on the new house over the way but the morning matin of the meadow lark. When you glance out of the window to see what kind of a morning it is your eyes are refreshed by miles of cool green fields. Ours rest on the walls of the adjoining house.

Best of all, you have all the ground you want to puddle in, while we have scarcely room to turn around. The other day I wanted to transplant some flowers, and how much earth do you suppose I got for a quarter—the full of one good sized flower pot and a grape basket, and it was no better earth than we used to have in our well-manured garden in southern Manitoba.

When your day's work is done you sit on your doorstep and listen to the murmur of night life—frogs croaking, night birds calling, which sounds only serve to emphasize the stillness. Day or night we have no rest. All day long and all evening there is the rumble of street cars, the hum of automobiles, the sounds of people talking on the porches all about us. We never get away from people, while you are hand in glove with nature all the while.

I think there is no doubt that this is the reason why scientists say that it is necessary for the mental and moral health of a people that they return to the land with every third generation. We need time and quiet for communion with nature and with our own souls and we never get it in the city. I believe when the time comes that the farmhouse is fitted out as it should be with modern conveniences for housework, women will begin to look upon it as the nearest earthly approach to paradise.

If you think your own farm home is ugly and plain why not set about beautifying it yourself by planting some shrubs and trees and creeping vines and flowers. When you have brought about the eternal miracle of growth in a place you will begin to love it.

I am looking forward to the time when we will begin to build homes to keep instead of houses which we are ready to sell on the slightest money provocation. There is perhaps more excuse for city people in this respect than country folk, since localities in a new city change their character very rapidly. But I would like to see both city and country folk build their homes on carefully selected plans and lay out their grounds and set about making abiding, not tarrying, places for themselves.

You country girls can do a great deal by getting a lawn sown and trees planted about the home place. When you begin to be interested in these things you will begin to realize some of the many blessings that fall to the lot of country people.

The Country Girl

Why We Left the Farm

Continued from Page 7

pated. Winter came and my usual good health had quite deserted me. In my buggy Louis and I scoured the surrounding country and neighboring towns for twenty miles in every direction in search of a woman to do housework on the farm. The few unemployed ones "would not work on a farm for anything!" They said the work was too hard and it was too lonesome. Nothing we could promise helped. They one and all refused even to consider any proposition we could make. At last we found a timid, ignorant creature, inhumanly treated at home by a cruel stepmother, to whom any condition would be welcome in preference. Her ignorance was abysmal, and the things I had to ignore that she could not or would not learn to do right sometimes rent my heart. My pretty china was smashed; silver spoons were found in the ashes, burned and ruined, and my best napkins were occasionally taken for dishrags when nothing else conveniently offered. I could not discharge her, for I was absolutely unable to work and I knew I could find no one to take her place.

Louis made light of my household tragedies, telling me that Dora was doing the very things he expected me to do when we first started to keep house; and,

since he had made up his mind to see those things done, they were not troubling him in the least! When I became really distressed he sympathized with and comforted me as well as he could.

The remembrance of the kindness and patience with which he met every discomfort then was the greatest help to me through the hard years that followed. For I could always realize that the real Louis was a good, kind man, and that only the hard requirements of farm life made him seem different.

A year from the day we moved into our new home our first baby was born. The roads, always in a fearful state at that season of the year, were then quite impassable. We had to send for an ignorant, stupid quack, whose sole recommendation was that he lived five miles nearer than a good doctor. I passed through two days of torment such as I hope even lost souls are not called upon to bear.

Though far more dead than alive when my baby was placed in my arms, I still had consciousness enough left to feel that I could yet "bear all things, endure all things" for this, my own child. Louis voiced the same feeling in his own way a day or two afterward when he said playfully to the baby:

"Well, young lady, this old farm has got to get up and hustle after this to provide for your future."

I did not regain my usual buoyant health that summer. Before baby was two months old my cook had left me. She said she was sick; but the fact was she had learned enough from me to seek a place in town, which she promptly did. We were too busy to hunt for another, feeling—as we did—that the search would be long, if not altogether fruitless.

Had we lived near town, I could have sent out the washing and the sewing and had a woman in once a week to help me clean. As it was, the nearest laundry was twelve miles away, and no woman within five miles of us was poor enough to do other people's work.

When Family Privacy is Impossible

My husband had thrown himself into the farming with great vigor; and a sense of fairness, if nothing else, would have spurred me to keep even pace with him and do my part. So I made a study of systematizing my work; I made every movement count, as far as possible, toward some definite end.

My first care was baby. Nothing ever prevented me from keeping her immaculately clean, healthy and happy. That I did not have leisure to enjoy her loveliness, and watch her little mind and body develop hour by hour, grieved me; but I told myself that this was the common lot of mothers. That some who did have the leisure chose to spend it in social dissipations instead was to me unthinkable.

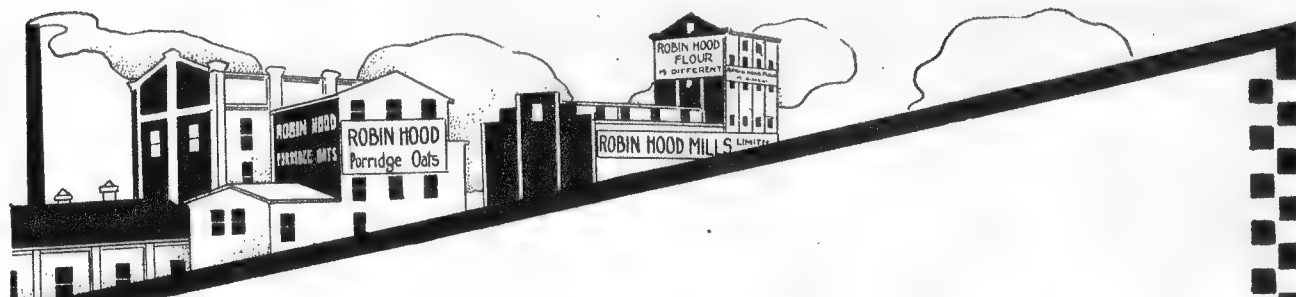
Besides doing the housework as I did the summer before, I was also trying to raise chickens enough for our own use. A man born and bred on the farm would as soon think of buying champagne for his table as chickens, though nobody likes to eat them better than he. Louis had bought me an incubator and a brooder, and I was highly successful with them. They took up more of my time than the old setting hens, but were less unpleasant to handle.

The young fruitvines we had planted the last year were now bearing. Abundant strawberries, raspberries and blackberries were to be picked. What we could not eat I must can or preserve. When I say I canned or preserved fruit I am dealing in terms of gallons and bushels—not the tiny glasses or pint jars town women mean when they talk of canning. Moreover, it was all done over a hot wood range; and the carrying of wood and water necessary was not the least part of the work. Though Louis usually filled the wood-box and the water-bucket before leaving the house, they both seemed to be empty always.

"If the house were to catch fire this bucket would be the first thing to burn," he would sometimes good-naturedly grumble as he picked up the empty pail and started for the well.

Some of the men in the community were not so considerate of their wives. I had one neighbor—a second wife—whose husband, an ex-legislator called "highly educated" because he was a university man, was reputed to be worth seventy thousand dollars. Their cook-stove was so old and dilapidated that three of its four legs were gone and had been replaced by bricks, and it leaked ashes at every pore. He would never have her wood cut and she was too proud to cut it herself. I have been in her kitchen when she had one end of an old tree-branch stuck in the stove for fuel, the rest of the branch projecting halfway across the room and supported by two chairs. As the end in the stove burned off, the remainder was gradually fed into the fire until the supporting chairs could be safely removed. Then another branch was brought into requisition. Poor woman! She is now dead, like her predecessor; and their well-preserved husband is industriously seeking a third wife.

I went absolutely nowhere that summer. The spring was late, and during the first rush of plowing my buggy horse was impressed—and somehow it was never convenient to restore her to me. On Sunday Louis professed to be too tired to go to church and I did not insist on going. Secretly I preferred to spend this precious leisure in the intimate companionship of my baby or in reading when she was asleep. Louis spent the day in riding over the farm and planning the week's work. We had to give up reading together in the evening as my work was never done before bedtime. My work-hardened hands refused to do my bidding at the piano, so I scarcely ever attempted to play. I passionately loved music, and to have to give it up was one of my most disheartening experi-



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ences. Of course, we never had time for the pleasant walks in the woods and along the hedgerows now. We had a large, shady yard, and for her health's sake I kept baby out-of-doors most of the time; but neither of us ever got outside of the yard.

That winter Louis bought the adjoining one hundred and sixty acres that he had often spoken of needing. The next spring, when hiring the new hands, he said to me:

"Eleanor, can't we let two of the men eat in the house for the next three months? They can sleep over the toolshed and you will not be bothered with them except at mealtime. I can get all the men out earlier if part of them are right here with me." At my dismayed look, he continued: "You know we have got to work harder to pay for that land."

So we took to getting up at four o'clock and there were four extra men to feed instead of two. They brought mud and bad odors into the house; they only half washed their faces and hands and wiped the rest of the dirt on the kitchen towels, so I was obliged to change them after every meal. They ate in a slovenly manner, so my table no longer presented its usual attractive appearance. What little conversation they held was about crops and crop conditions. Our dining room had become only a part of the farm workshop.

I had begun to suggest modern improvements for the house immediately after starting housekeeping and mentioned them again and again as the work grew

heavier, but was always told to "wait until we get out of debt." Now it is a fact that hardly any of the big farmers are ever out of debt. When they nearly approach that happy state there is always a new piece of land to buy or new improvements in farm buildings or equipment to make. Rarely indeed is a sum large enough to provide bath, kitchen sink, furnace and lights forthcoming for the home. The farmhouse is really the most important workshop on the place and invariably the poorest provided with labor-saving machinery—this in spite of the fact that the women of the family must do the work in the house, while that elsewhere is done by hired laborers.

I began to look pretty bad. Aside from the fact that I no longer had the time to dress as carefully as before, to arrange my hair becomingly or fix the little accessories that add so much to a woman's appearance, I was so tired all the time that I looked positively ill. Louis felt called upon to remonstrate.

"You work too hard by trying to keep things so clean. Let things go more. Eat off an oilcloth. Let the men eat their dessert on their plates. That is better than they are used to."

That we should have to eat off the oilcloth, and mix our pudding with the meat and vegetables on our own plates, did not seem to occur to him to be an objection to the plan.

We had an unusually good crop that year. We nearly paid for the one hundred

and sixty acres in the fall, and Louis promptly bought eighty more, three miles from home. He also went to market and bought feeders—cattle to fatten on the abundant corn we had raised that summer. This necessitated keeping hands in the house all winter, as feeding requires great care—else much money may be lost. Of course the men could not sleep over the toolhouse in winter; so I had to prepare two extra bedrooms for them. After the democratic manner of farmers, they sat in our living room when not at work. The farm had now invaded the whole house. We had not so much privacy in our family life as boarding-house keepers.

Continued Next Week

MASSEY-HARRIS PROFITS

Moose Jaw, Sask., May 1.—In a district court case today it transpired that when John F. Lindsay, of the Massey-Harris company, went to collect a bill of some \$200 from Mrs. Harris she replied that there were better times coming. "When?" asked Mr. Lindsay. "Do you mean that there will be more money?"

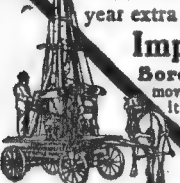
"No," replied the witness, "when the Good Lord takes me to heaven."

"That would not greatly help the creditor," said the judge, and he eventually reserved judgment. Mr. Lindsay admitted that his company bought wagons for \$30 or \$40 and sold them for \$108.

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[INCORPORATED AT OTTAWA APRIL 2nd, 1913]

Will obtain in a few days licenses from the Dominion and Provincial Governments to transact business in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Company's policy contract will appeal to the farmers of Western Canada as regards Security, Rates and Simplicity.

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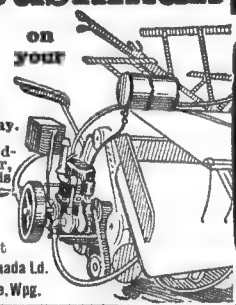
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Ship us your grain on consignment. We will handle strictly on commission and give you full advantage of any premiums obtainable.

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Commission Department

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Have entered into a working arrangement with the Rapid City Milling Co. whereby we will handle and control the entire output of this mill of 350 sacks per day. The quality of the Flour is second to none on the market. We are now in a position to fill carload orders. The price will be fixed by the actual cost and the addition of the smallest possible margin for handling. Prices will be quoted on application. This is the first important move towards co-operation and we look with confidence to the support of the local associations in the three provinces. A post card will bring the prices.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

Calgary, Alta.

Farmers and the Banks

Information supplied by the Editor of The Guide shows need of better banking conditions in Western Canada

George F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, has prepared, by special request of the Banking Committee of the House of Commons, a further statement in regard to banking conditions in the Prairie Provinces, as was requested when he gave evidence before the Banking Committee on April 11. The statement gives the tabulated figures of 361 cancelled bank notes from 13 of the chartered banks doing business in the Prairie Provinces. These notes show that a very large number of the farmers are being charged 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. interest. There are only 299 of the notes on which the rate of interest is indicated, and of these 133, or nearly half, show that the farmers paid 10 per cent. or more in each case, while on 112 the interest was as low as 8 per cent. and on only one note out of the whole was the interest less than 8 per cent. These notes were sent in by the subscribers of The Grain Growers' Guide, in response to a request for the same.

The highest rates of interest charged, as indicated in this tabulated statement are by the Weyburn Securities Bank, of which 5 notes submitted showed 3 drawing 12 per cent. and 2 drawing 10 per cent.

Forty-eight notes of the British North America Bank show 42 drawing at 10 per cent. and 2 at 8 per cent.

Fifty-six notes of the Northern Crown Bank showed one drawing 12 per cent., 31 at 10 per cent., 8 at 9 per cent., and 2 at 8 per cent.

Seventy-five notes of the Union Bank of Canada show that one was drawn at 12 per cent., 21 at 10 per cent., 18 at 9 per cent. and 23 at 8 per cent.

Eleven notes of the Bank of Quebec show that 7 were drawn at 10 per cent. and 2 at 9 per cent.

Eleven notes of the Bank of Ottawa show that 1 was drawn at 12 per cent., 1 at 10 per cent. and 9 at 8 per cent.

Twenty-three notes of the Bank of Toronto show that 3 were drawn at 10 per cent., 1 at 9 per cent. and 11 at 8 per cent.

Thirty notes of the Merchants Bank show that 1 was drawn at 12 per cent., 7 at 9 per cent. and 20 at 8 per cent.

Fifty-four notes of the Bank of Commerce show 1 at 12 per cent., 9 at 10 per cent., 11 at 9 per cent., and 28 at 8 per cent.

Eighteen notes of the Bank of Hamilton show 1 at 12 per cent., 3 at 10 per cent., 4 at 9 per cent. and 2 at 8 per cent.

Ten notes of the Royal Bank of Canada show that all were drawn at 8 per cent.

Sixteen notes of the Dominion Bank show that 2 were drawn at 11 per cent., 3 at 10 per cent., 4 at 9 per cent. and 4 at 8 per cent.

The only bank charging a lower rate of interest than 8 per cent. was the Home Bank of Canada, 4 notes from which bank showed that 3 were drawn at 8 per cent. and 1 as low as 7 per cent.

Continued on Page 22

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 3, 1913.)

Wheat.—Wheat closed lower with the May and July options off about $\frac{1}{4}$ a cent. Trade was of fair volume this week and the market rather unsettled, May closing at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and July at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Sentiment was bullish at the outset and buying of good class, the continued strength in most of the European markets and uneasiness caused by the foreign political situation being the chief supporting influences. The closing days of the week saw considerable realizing by longs of May. Foreign crop advices were almost uniformly favorable and continental markets developed a weaker tone, Paris selling off sharply, due to the advent of favorable weather in France and bearish crop news from Russia. The Liverpool market weakened and a feature was a lack of widespread interest to carry along the movement in either direction. Later it assumed a stronger tone, being affected by the disquieting political news from the Continent. The war news included the fear that the troubles between Austria and Montenegro would involve other European nations. The demand for the better descriptions of cash wheat continues good; with the poorer classes it is more or less dull.

Oats.—Oats ruled easier all week and the close shows a net loss of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent for May and $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent for July. Receipts show a small decrease compared with last week and supplies can still be termed large. This, together with the liquidation of May, has, no doubt, something to do with the easier market.

Barley.—Nothing of special importance developed the past week. There is a very good demand for the better grades to be used for malting purposes and good premiums will be paid by maltsters. No. 3 in store is selling at 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Flax.—Flax closed today with an easier tone in evidence and loses $\frac{1}{4}$ cents for the week, on the May, No. 1 N.W. selling for \$1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ store. Receipts during the closing days of the week were much smaller which should, later on, prove favorable to prices to a certain extent.

It would be wise for those holding grain of any description in store the bonded elevators at Duluth and Superior to note that almost every day sees this grain selling at a greater discount. It is especially noticeable on the lower and off grades on which already there is a spread of 1 to 2 cents. Judging from the present indications, the situation will be similar to a year ago, when stocks got lower practically all grades of grain sold up to 10 cents a bushel under Fort William and Port Arthur quotations. If holders are still convinced that the market will do better later on, they could sell their bonded grain and buy like quantities in store Fort William or Port Arthur, and still enjoy any increase in price.

WINNIPEG FUTURES					Rejected wheat, 1 car				
	May	July	Sept.						
April 29	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	90		Rejection wheat, 1 car	85 $\frac{1}{2}$			
April 30	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	90		Rejection wheat, 1 car	85 $\frac{1}{2}$			
May 1	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		Rejection wheat, 1 car	85 $\frac{1}{2}$			
May 2	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		No grade wheat, 3 cars	80			
May 3	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		No grade wheat, 1 car	78 $\frac{1}{2}$			
May 5					No grade wheat, part car	82 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Oats—					No grade wheat, part car	70			
April 29	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$			No grade wheat, 1 car	87			
April 30	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$			No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	88			
May 1	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$			No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	91 $\frac{1}{2}$			
May 2	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$			No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	91			
May 3	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$			No. 1 durum wheat, 2 cars	93			
May 5					No. 4 corn, 1 car	54			
Flax—					No. 3 corn, 1 car	55 $\frac{1}{2}$			
April 29	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$		Screenings, sample, 1 car	11.00			
April 30	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	121	124		No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	32 $\frac{1}{2}$			
May 1	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$		No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	32 $\frac{1}{2}$			
May 2	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	121		No. 3 oats, 2 cars	31 $\frac{1}{2}$			
May 3	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$		No. 4 white oats, 1 car	32 $\frac{1}{2}$			
May 5					No. 2 rye, 1 car	58 $\frac{1}{2}$			

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES					Rejected wheat, 1 car				
	Sample	Market	May 3						
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 14 cars			\$0.90 $\frac{1}{2}$		No. 2 feed barley, part car	49			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars			90 $\frac{1}{2}$		No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	49			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive			90 $\frac{1}{2}$		No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	46			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car			89 $\frac{1}{2}$		No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	52			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars			90		No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	50 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars			89 $\frac{1}{2}$		Sample barley, 1 car	52			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu., to arrive			90 $\frac{1}{2}$		Sample barley, 1 car	51			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice			90 $\frac{1}{2}$		Sample barley, 2 cars	49			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars to run			90 $\frac{1}{2}$		No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	50			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car			90 $\frac{1}{2}$		Sample barley, 1 car	56 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars			87 $\frac{1}{2}$		No. 1 flax, 3 cars	1.30 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car			88		No. 1 flax, 4 cars	1.31			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars			88 $\frac{1}{2}$		No. 1 flax, 2 cars, dockage	1.31 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars			88 $\frac{1}{2}$		No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.31 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample			86 $\frac{1}{2}$		No grade flax, 17 sacks	1.25			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car			87 $\frac{1}{2}$		No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, elevator			88 $\frac{1}{2}$		Sample flax, 3 sacks	1.25			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car			88 $\frac{1}{2}$						
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars			86 $\frac{1}{2}$						
No. 3 wheat, 1 car			86 $\frac{1}{2}$						
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars			87						
Rejected wheat, 1 car			87 $\frac{1}{2}$						

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, May 3.—John Rogers & Co. state that trade for cattle at Birkenhead continues

slow, supplies light, with quotations as last cabled, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for Irish steers.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, May 2, 1913			1912		
Wheat—	1913		1912		
1 Hard	22,456.00		1,295.00		
1 Nor.	1,067,148.00		511,069.10		
2 Nor.	2,004,403.00		1,762,898.20		
3 Nor.	2,210,105.00		2,121,379.40		
No. 4	379,308.00		2,686,172.30		
Others	3,871,772.20		No. 5	1,626,385.20	
			Others	7,513,206.20	

This week	10,555,192.20		This week	16,222,406.30	
Last week	14,156,362.20		Last week	16,323,082.00	
Decrease	3,601,170.00		Decrease	100,675.30	

Oats—			1912		
1913			1912		
1 C.W.	38,338.00		35,590.04		
2 C.W.	2,450,233.00		925,472.27		
3 C.W.	574,114.00		370,843.30		
Ex. 1 Fd.	632,206.00		986,553.04		
Others	2,441,249.20		777,607.24		
			2 Fd.	236,519.15	
			Others	505,496.30	

This week	6,136,190.20		This week	3,837,883.32	
Last week	6,390,673.19		Last week	3,775,295.05	
Decrease	254,482.93		Decrease	62,587.27	

Barley—			1912		
1913			1912		
1 C.W.	935,949.00		1 N.W.C.	2,024,131.00	
2 C.W.	517,263.00		2 C.W.	822,188.00	
Rej.	136,459.00		3 C.W.	149,045.00	
Fd.	184,820.00		Others	22,046.41	
Others	169,974.18				

This week	1,944,465.18		Total	3,018,010.41	
Last week	2,434,277.26		Last week	3,195,336.53	
Decrease	489,812.08		Decrease	177,326.12	

Last year's total	794,001		Last year's total	1,069,343	
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CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY				
Week Ending May 2, 1913				
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913	5,272,279	50,723*	857,316**	507,751**
1912	5,211,430**	1,550,013**		

* Rail; ** Lake.

Fort William and				
Pt. Arthur Ter.				
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1 Pt. Arthur Ter.	10,555,192	6,136,190	1,944,465	
Midland, Tiffin	1,728,325	111,535	235,000	
Montreal	412,398	125,681	155,764	
Totals	13,892,390	7,387,652	2,823,000	
Duluth	2,836,000	547,000	271,000	
Buffalo	883,026			

Total this week	17,571,416	7,887,652	3,094,000	
Total last week	17,915,623	9,983,638	3,106,221	
Total last year	22,280,541	7,897,577	1,358,844	

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, May 3, 1913.—Closing prices on today's market were as follows:

Spot			Close			Prev. Close		
Manitoba No. 1			\$1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$		\$1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Manitoba No. 2			1.14		1.14			
Manitoba No. 3			1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Duluth No. 1			1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Duluth No. 2			1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Australian			1.17		1.17			
Rosaf (New)			1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Futures Steady								
May, Manitoba's			1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
July, Manitoba's			1.08		1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$			
October, Manitoba's			1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$			

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from April 29th to May 5th inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	SCW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	SCW	Rej
Apr 29	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	64	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	46	45	116	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	...
May 1	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	64	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	45	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$...
May 2	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	75	64	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	45	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$...
May 3	93	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	75	64	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	45	116	114	105 $\frac{1}{2}$...
May 5	93	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	75	64	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	45	115	113	104 $\frac{1}{2}$...
	Grain E	Exchange	Holiday	(Arbor Day)																

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Winnipeg Grain	SAT.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	93	93½	104½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	25c-26c	25c-26c	28c
No. 2 Nor.	90½	90½	101½	Choice butcher steers and	7.00-7.40	7.00-7.40	6.50-7.00	No. 1 dairy	22c	22c	26c
No. 3 Nor.	87½	88½	97½	heifers	6.50-7.00	6.25-6.75	6.15-6.40	Good round lots	18c	18c	24c
No. 4 Nor.	83½	84	90	Fair to Good Butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5 Nor.	79	79½	79	steers and heifers	6.00-6.50	5.75-6.25	5.50-5.75	Strictly new laid	18c-20c	18c-20c	21c
No. 6 Nor.	75	75	87	Best fat cows	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.25-5.50	Medium cows			
Feed	64	64	60	Medium cows	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	Common cows			
				Best fat cows	3.25-4.25	3.25-4.25	3.25-3.50	Potatoes (per bushel) ..	30c-35c	30c-35c	75c
				Best bulls	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.00	4.25-4.75	Milk and Cream			
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.25-4.00	Sweet cream (per lb. but-			
No. 2 C.W.	34½	34½	40	Choice veal calves	7.00-7.75	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.00	ter fat)	35c	35c	35c
				Heavy calves	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	4.50-5.50	Cream for butter-making			
Cash Barley				Best milkers and spring-				purposes (per lb. but-			
No. 3 Nor.	48½	49½	60	ers (each)	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$75	\$47-\$65	ter fat)	30c	30c	28c
				Com'n milkers and spring	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50	\$28-\$38	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.80	\$1.80	\$1.70
				ers (each)							
Cash Flax				Hogs				Dressed Poultry			
No. 1 N.W.	115	115½	196½	Choice hogs	\$9.00	\$9.25	\$10.00	Chickens	17c	17c	18c
				Heavy sows	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$7.00	Fowl	15c	15c	15c
				Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	Ducks	17c	17c	20c-22c
								Geese	17c	17c	18c
Wheat Futures								Turkeys	20c	20c	22c-24c
May	93½	94	104½								
July	94½	95½	105½								
October	89	90½									
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
May	84½	35	49½	Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	\$6.50	No. 1 Red Top	\$16-\$17	\$16-\$17	\$10
July	36	36½	48½	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	No. 1 Upland	\$15-\$16	\$15-\$16	\$9
								No. 1 Timothy	\$20	\$20	\$15
Flax Futures											
May	115½	115½	195								
July	118½	118½	196								
October	120½	122½									

"GOPHERCIDE"

(Registered)

Exterminates Gophers

"GOPHERCIDE" is a new poison, of which strychnine is the base. Our chemists have produced it, after months of experimenting, expressly to meet the needs of the Western Farmers, of whose crops the gophers have taken such heavy toll.

"GOPHERCIDE" has all the killing qualities of strychnine, and is far superior for these reasons:

"GOPHERCIDE" dissolves quickly and completely in warm water. Neither acids nor vinegar are necessary in its preparation. One 50c. package makes a half-gallon of solution—enough to poison a gallon of wheat and kill over 350 gophers.

EVERY particle of grain soaked in "Gophercide" solution is evenly saturated and thoroughly poisoned.

BECAUSE "Gophercide" penetrates so completely, the grain retains the poison indefinitely even when exposed to the weather at the gopher holes. This point is most important.

IN "Gophercide" the extremely bitter taste of strychnine has been overcome, so that the gophers eat it readily, and die almost instantly.

"GOPHERCIDE" has been thoroughly tested in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and has proved easier to handle and more effective than any other preparation.

GET a package of "Gophercide" and see for yourself how easy it is to prepare the poisoned wheat and destroy the pests. If your druggist cannot supply you, write our nearest Western branch.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson,
Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal,
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THE "EAGLE" STEEL SCRUB CUTTER

BUILT IN THREE SIZES

No. 1 cuts 4 ft. Swath, for use with 4 to 6 Horses
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HAIL! HAIL! HAIL!

Your growing grain last year may have escaped serious damage from hail, but

No Man can Foretell who will be the losers in the coming season. Why take the Risk of losing the reward of your labor when a trifling sum will, in case your crops are swept away,

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Will appeal to the thoughtful farmer who desires absolute protection from the premium he pays. Assets amounting to over \$2,700,000 are your guarantee. Liberal adjustments by experienced appraisers and prompt cash settlements of losses are assured. YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

See our nearest Agent or write to

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General Agents for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan

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MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Farmers and the Banks

Continued from Page 20

Mr. Chipman states as there was some doubt cast on his previous statement that as high as 9 per cent. was paid on mortgage loans in the West, he has submitted copies of receipts and letters written by Messrs. Osler, Hammond and Nanton, financial agents of Winnipeg, showing 9 per cent. charged on mortgage loans in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

He also includes in his statement copies of the bill of cost attached to the securing of a mortgage loan from the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company. The loan was \$1,000 and the cost attached to it amounted to \$39.61. Another loan, \$2,500, from the Home Life Association of Canada, the cost amounted to \$44.53.

Another item in the statement is that showing the bill of costs assessed against a farmer who was sued by a bank for an overdue note. The cost amounted to \$38.25.

Publicity Needed

Mr. Chipman further emphasized the evidence given in his previous statement that there should be more information given to the public in the monthly statements submitted to the government. There should be a monthly statement issued by each branch bank and posted up in the bank so the public may see it. This statement should show all the information that is given in the present general statement, including the amount of money on deposit and the amount of money loaned, giving the amount loaned for agricultural and other purposes, together with the average rate of interest charged in each case. The statement should show

A CORRECTION

In last week's Guide on page 7, in the report of Mr. Chipman's evidence on the Bank Act at Ottawa there is some confusion as to the statement made by Hon. Mr. White. The only statement from Mr. White was that declaring 12 per cent to be an exorbitant rate of interest. All the rest of the evidence, apparently attributed to Mr. White, was given by Mr. Chipman.

the amount of money loaned for foreign enterprises, and also the amount of money loaned to directors of the bank or directors of other chartered banks or to corporations in which the directors of any chartered bank are directors or large shareholders. All this information is necessary, because there is a general idea abroad that Canadian banks are lending a large amount of money for the development of great enterprises in Mexico and South America, instead of lending it in Canada, as they should. There is a general impression that there is a large amount of money loaned by the banks to their directors or companies in which their directors are interested, at very low rates of interest, and the public should know whether this is true or not. In dealing with the rate of interest, if it cannot be restricted to 7 per cent. it would be much better to have it restricted to 8 per cent. with a 25 cent minimum charge, and have the bank compelled to show on the face of each note the amount of money they advanced to the borrower, the actual rate of interest charged and the amount of interest collected, because "young managers who are anxious to make a good record are frequently tempted to charge all the traffic will bear."

A satisfactory co-operative banking bill as well as a co-operative distribution bill should be enacted by the Federal parliament, and this would enable the farmers to transact their own business and protect themselves where the local chartered banks are not giving satisfactory service.

DELAY OF FREIGHT RATE INVESTIGATION

Ottawa, May 2.—The government today attempted to justify the delay in the western freight rates enquiry which has now been hanging fire since the last adjournment in January owing to the unpreparedness of Dominion counsel to proceed. This afternoon Mr. Martin, of Regina, moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the urgency of the

situation. Mr. Martin emphasized the importance of the investigation to Western Canada, traced the history of the case since its inception, arraigned the government counsel for their inaction during the year and a half and held the government responsible for the delay which had been occasioned by its own appointees. The entire onus of the investigation from the people's standpoint, Mr. Martin stated, had rested upon the counsel for Alberta and Saskatchewan, M. K. Cowan, who had on April 16, 1912, established a prima facie case of discrimination against the railways and who had been compelled to bear the brunt of the cross-examination of the railway officials when the defence of the latter had been submitted. The inquiry was now being held up because counsel for the Dominion, who had practically done nothing so far were not ready to proceed. In the meantime the West was losing millions of dollars through excessive rates.

Mr. Martin declared that he had no intention of criticizing the Railway Commission. It was the counsel and the government whom he desired to censure.

The case which Mr. Martin established was strengthened by speeches from Hon. Frank Oliver, Wm. Buchanan, of Medicine Hat; Mr. Neely, of Humboldt; Michael Clark, of Red Deer; Frank Carvell, of Carlton, and Hon. H. R. Emerson, of Westmoreland. Each dwelt upon the fact that the present delay was due not to the railway commission, but to the counsel which had been appointed by the Dominion government to lead in the investigation.

Must Wait Another Year

Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, in reply referred to the inaction of the late government on the question, and pointed out that though the question of express rates was referred to the Railway Commission in 1904 no ruling was made until 1910, and even then no reduction in rates was made.

"Since the present chairman took up the case of western freight rates," the minister continued, "he has issued an order that express companies operating west of Sudbury shall reduce their rates by 20 per cent., and he has been in office for only a few months. I understand the railways put in a statement only about two months ago, and that the counsel for the government have been getting evidence from the United States traffic experts in order to go over and establish a case. This is not a question that can be dealt with in a month. If it is dealt with in a year they will do well. This is a serious question, and one that the present government and the present board are giving attention to. We are not humbugging or delaying over this matter, notwithstanding what the member for Regina has said."

CO-OPERATION IN FLOUR

There will be very general interest in the announcement that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. has arranged to handle the entire output of the Rapid City Milling Co., and will supply this flour at the lowest possible cost to the local Associations in the three provinces. Flour is one of the articles used by every individual and in a country where wheat is the main crop the price of flour should be lower than anywhere else. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. should be able to reduce prices to the local Associations from 50 cents to \$1.00 per sack as compared with present retail prices. All that will now be necessary is for the farmers in each local Association to get together as they have been doing somewhat in the past, and buy a carload of flour. In this way they can keep down the cost of living. It is generally felt that the only way the farmers can make the grain business right is to handle the wheat from the separator until it is made into flour and delivered to the consumer. This reduced price of flour will be of advantage not only to the farmers but also to the laboring people in the cities and towns who will be able to secure an advantage from it. The output of the mill is one carload per day, so that only one local Association in four will be able to get a car at the outset, but no doubt if this experiment is successful the output will be increased.

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For your Fruit Garden make use of our Special Fruit Offer: 100 Raspberry Canes, 50 Currant and Gooseberry Bushes and 12 Fruit Trees for \$10.00

Rhubarb Roots, large, per dozen, \$2.00

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Canadian Blue " 20.00

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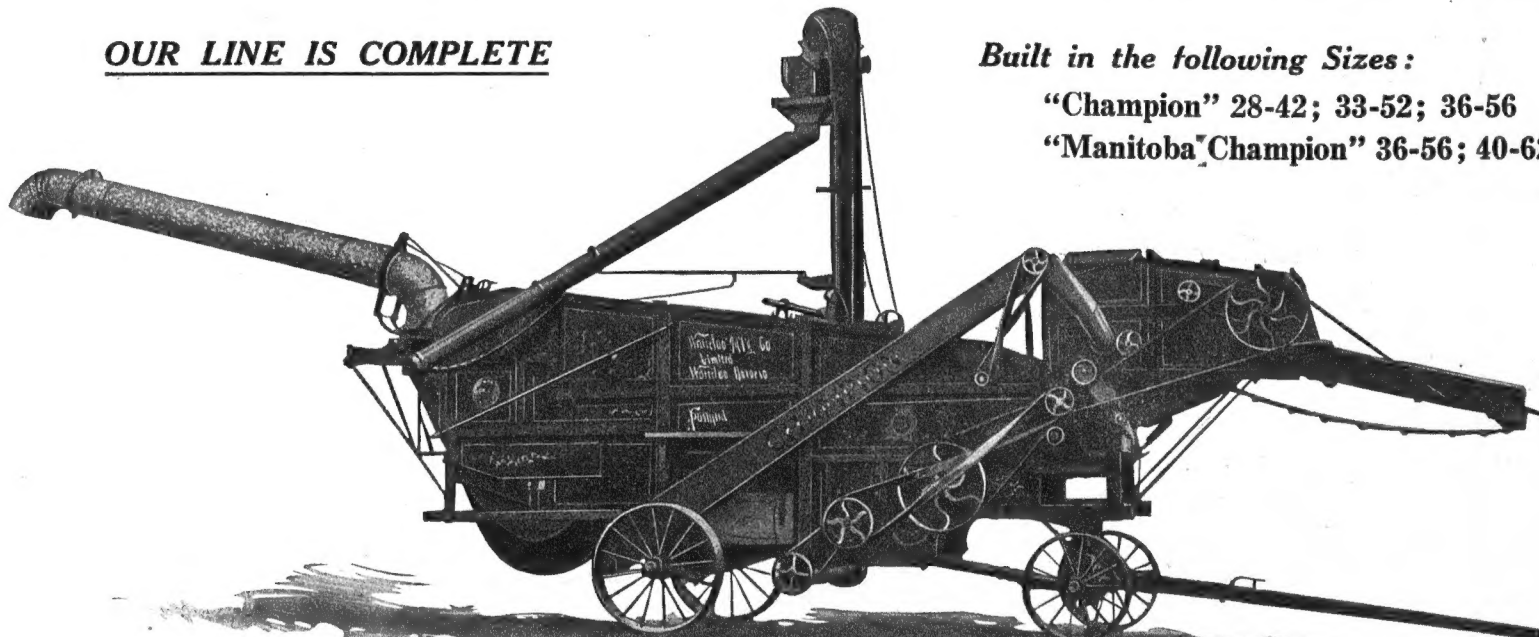
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